THE North-China Herald.

VOL. IX., N°. 423. SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1858. PRICE, TAELS 15 ₩ ANNUM.

INTIMATIONS.

NOTICE.

ALL Parties having Claims against, or being indebted to the Insolvent Estate of BOHSTEDT & Co. of Shanghae, are requested to send the particulars thereof to the undersigned on or before the *15th day of September*, 1858.

By Order of the Judge Commissioner,

J. F. H. TRAUTMANN,
Assignee.

12se Shanghae, 4th March, 1858.

NOTIFICATION.

Consulat de France à Changhaï et Ningpo.
Le 18 *Février* 1858.

LES créanciers de la maison BOHSTEDT & Co., dont la faillite a été légalement déclarée par son chef M. JULIUS BOHSTEDT à Changhaï, sont invités à déposer leurs titres et réclamations, entre les mains de M. J. F. H. TRAUTMANN, nommé par le Consul de S. M. I., syndic de la dite faillite.

Le Chancelier,
B. EDAN.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. ALEXANDER CAMPBELL MACLEAN in our Firm expired on the 30th ultimo; and Mr. JAMES MACANDREW and Mr. MALCOLM ANDERSON MACLEOD are this day admitted Partners.

Mr. JAMES WHITTALL is also authorized to sign our Firm.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
tf Hongkong, 31st July, 1858.

NOTICE.

IN the absence of Mr. KHAN MAHAMED DHURUMSEY, Mr RAMOOBHOY DHURUMSEY is hereby authorized to sign our Firm by procuration.

CASSUMBHOY NATHABHOY & Co.
tf Shanghai, 23d August, 1858.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing in China under the Style of NOTT & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either Partner will sign the name in liquidation.

WILLIAM NOTT.
By his Attorney WALTER L. PURDIE.
A. B. NEILSON, JR.
WALTER L. PURDIE.
D. OLYPHANT VAIL.
RICHARD R. TYERS.

China, 22d July, 1858.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

THE undersigned have formed a Copartnership for the purpose of carrying on a *General Commission Business in China*, under the name of OLYPHANT & Co.

R. M OLYPHANT.
WM. W. PARKIN.
L. N. HITCHCOCK.

New York, 8th May, 1858.

REFERRING to the foregoing notice, Messrs. A. B. NEILSON, Jr., WALTER L. PURDIE, D. OLYPHANT VAIL, and RICHARD R. TYERS, are this day admitted Partners in our Firm.

OLYPHANT & Co.
3iloc China, 22d July, 1858.

NOTICE.

THE interest of the undersigned in the Business hitherto carried on under his name ceased on *the first of June last.*

F. PEARSON.

Shanghai, 8th July, 1858.

NOTICE.

THE Business heretofore conducted by F. PEARSON will in future be conducted under the name of

C. P. REYNOLDS & Co.
tf Shanghai, 8th July, 1858.

NOTICE.

I have this day admitted Mr. JAMES BENFORD DEACON a Partner in my business, which, hereafter, will be conducted under the firm of DEACON & Co.

ALBERT DEACON.
4se Hongkong, 1st July, 1858.

NOTICE.

MR. JOSEPH PRIESTLEY TATE is authorised to sign our Firm.

JAS. BOWMAN & Co.
23oc Shanghae, 23d April, 1858.

NOTICE.

PENDING the existing troubles at CANTON, the undersigned has established himself at this Port, as *Merchant, and General Commission Agent.*

S. ROBERTSON.
tf Macao, 21st September, 1857.

NOTICE.

MR. THEODORE KROES is authorized to sign our Firm per procuration.

DIMIER, BROTHERS & Co.
19se China, 15th June, 1858.

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. ROBERT S. STURGIS, Mr. EDWARD CUNNINGHAM, and Mr. DANIEL N. SPOONER, in our House, *ceased on the 31st December last.*

Mr. N. M. BECKWITH, and Mr. THOMAS WALSH, have been admitted Partners this day.

RUSSELL & Co.
tf China, 1st January, 1858.

INSURANCES.

HONGKONG MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned are prepared to grant POLICIES on behalf of the HONGKONG INSURANCE COMPANY, payable in *Shanghae, Hongkong, Canton, Calcutta, Manila, Bombay* and *London.*

LINDSAY & Co.

Shanghae, 1855.

INSURANCES.

THE LONDON & ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.

(Established 1843.*)*

THE undersigned are prepared to accept RISKS (covered by protecting Policies at LLOYD'S and the various LONDON INSURANCE COMPANIES.) by the PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAMERS between *Shanghai, Canton and Hongkong, Amoy,* the *Straits, Ceylon,* the *Presidencies of India, Suez,* and *England.*

The interest in the protecting Policies is assigned to the PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, for the purpose of their becoming the Medium of Payment in the event of loss.

For RATES OF PREMIUM and other Information, apply to

M. FISCHER, *Hongkong.*
E. WARDEN, *Shanghai.*
H. T. MARSHALL, *Singapore.*
H. P. LOVELL, *Calcutta.*
ROBERT FRANCK, *Madras,* or
JOHN RITCHIE, *Bombay.*

JAMES HARTLEY & Co.

London, 26th June, 1858

NETHERLANDS INDIAN MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BATAVIA.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the Company in China, are prepared to grant Insurance on ORDINARY MARINE RISKS to Europe, United States, India, the Straits, Java, or the Colonies, at the Rates of Premium current with the Local Offices. *Policies payable in* HONGKONG, SINGAPORE, PENANG, and BATAVIA.

TURNER & Co.
tf Shanghai, 13th February, 1857.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF LIVERPOOL.

CAPITAL TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

Trustees:
JOHN SHAW LEIGH, ESQ.
JOHN NAYLOR, ESQ.
CHARLES TURNER, ESQ., *Chairman.*

THE Company is prepared to grant Policies of Insurance against FIRE on the usual terms to the extent of £10,000 on any one Building or its contents. Attention is directed to the fact that the Policies of this Company are NOT SUSPENDED in the event of invasion or insurrection.

G. C. SCHWABE & Co.,
Agents for Shanghai.

Shanghae, 10th July, 1856.

ALLIANCE FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.

THE undersigned having been appointed AGENTS in CHINA for the above COMPANY, are prepared to accept ASSURANCE at SHANGHAE, as under:—

1st. On Buildings of Brick or Stone, covered with Tiles, Slates, Metal, or other Incombustible Material, when such Buildings are isolated from all others.—*Rate of Premium,* ¾ *per cent per Annum.*

And on their Contents, *at the Rate of* 1 *per cent per Annum.*

ASSURANCES for 6 Months ⅔, and for 3 Months ⅓, *of the Annual Rate will be charged.*

ASSURANCES, for the present, will be accepted to the extent of £7,000 only on one Risk.

A Building and its Contents taken together form one Risk. Thus the above Sum may be underwritten either on a Building alone, or the Contents alone; or, part on the Building, and part on the Contents.

No ASSURANCE is to be considered in force until the Premium be paid.

Amongst other advantages of the COMPANY, the ASSURED will be entitled to participate in the Profits after Five successive payments.

Parties applying for ASSURANCES will please send in full particulars of the Risk to be taken: any Deviation from which without the Consent of the COMPANY, will vitiate the POLICY.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents in Shanghae.

Shanghae, 1st August, 1850.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

SPARKLING Moselle, and Hock.
Giesler's Champagne, Sherry, and Claret.
Old Sherry, and Old Port.

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.
tf Shanghai, 24th August, 1858.

FOR SALE.

Price One Tael per Copy,
JOURNAL OF THE SHANGHAI LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC SOCIETY,
at
FOGG & Co.; HALL & HOLTZ;
and
KUPFERSCHMID & Co.

tf Shanghai, 6th August, 1858.

FOR SALE.

CLARET (five qualities); Ermitage 1842; Champagne (two qualities); Sparkling St. Péray; Muscat de Frontignan; Malaga; Pale Brandy; Brown do.; and Kirschwasser, &c., &c.

Great assortment of sweet Liqueurs.
Best salad Oil.

All in 1 doz. Cases.

X. SALABELLE & CIE.
Tchang-fou Consulate Road, near Bridge Street.
tf Shanghai, August 6th, 1858.

RECEIVED BY THE LAST OVERLAND MAIL AND PER "CHALLENGER."

A CHOICE assortment of MILLINERY, Ladies and Children's Summer DRESSES and other GOODS; French BOOTS and SHOES; Baby LINEN, TOYS, &c., &c.

Chez. MADAME WRIGHT,
Magasin des Modes.
Barrier Road,
tf Shanghai, 2d July, 1858.

FOR SALE.

BOOKS ON SALE.

AT H. FOGG & Co.

	price per copy.
WILLIAMS' Dictionary of the Chinese language, ...	$7.00
Do. Commercial Guide, ...	3.00
The same with map of China,	3.50
Do. Map of China, Mounted, ...	2.00
Do. ,, ,, Pocket, ...	1.00
Do. Middle Kingdom, 2 vols. with a Map.	

tf Shanghai, 7th April, 1858.

FOR SALE.

YSASI & Co.'s Best PALE SHERRY.

ALSO,

Superior PORT and SHERRY in 3 doz. Cases just received.

MONCREIFF, GROVE & Co.
tf Shanghai, 1st February, 1858.

FOR SALE.

ENGLISH patent yellow Metal SHEATHING from 16 *a* 32 oz., and NAILS.

English Copper SHEATHING from 22 *a* 32 oz., and NAILS.

ALSO,

Prime Hoth's Russian CORDAGE assorted sizes. Apply to

WM. PUSTAU & Co.
tf Shanghai, 22d January 1858.

FOR SALE.

AT the Coal Dépôt of the undersigned—Best *Labuan* and *English* COALS.

LINDSAY & Co.

Shanghae, November, 1855.

WORKS ON SALE.

At the London Mission Printing Office,
SHANGHAE.

TO be had also at the Office of the *North-China Herald*—

Medhurst's STATE and PROSPECTS of CHINA.	*Tls.*2.0.0
FOKIEN or AMOY DICTIONARY, 1 vol. 4to., ...	10.0.0
CHINESE and ENGLISH DICTIONARY, 2 vols. 8vo., ...	10.0.0
ENGLISH and CHINESE DICTIONARY, 2 vols. 8vo., ...	10.0.0
ENGLISH and JAPANESE VOCABULARY, 1 vol. 8vo.	2.0.0
COREAN and ENGLISH VOCABULARY, 1 vol. 8vo.	2.0.0
FORMOSAN and ENGLISH VOCABULARY, 1 vol. 12mo., ...	1.0.0
ANCIENT CHINA, 1 vol. 8vo., ...	2.0.0
THEOLOGY of the CHINESE, ...	1.5.0
THE TRUE MEANING of the word *SHIN*, or "SPIRIT."	0.5.0
GLANCE at the INTERIOR of CHINA, ...	1.0.0
THE CHINAMAN ABROAD or a Desultory Account of the MALAYAN ARCHIPELAGO, by *Ong-t'hae-hae*,	0.5.0
ON THE SILK MANUFACTURE, & CULTIVATION of the MULBERRY, ...	0.7.5
GENERAL DESCRIPTION of SHANGHAE and its Environs...	1.0.0
NARRATIVE of a MISSION to the JEWS at Kae-fung Foo, ...	0.5.0
FAC-SIMILES of 4 ancient Hebrew Manuscripts, from the Synagogue at Kae-fung Foo, ...	1.0.0
NOTIONS of the CHINESE concerning GOD and SPIRITS, ...	2.0.0
GRAMMAR of the SHANGHAE DIALECT, ...	2.0.0
MEMOIRS of the Life and Labours of Dr. MORRISON, ...	3.0.0
CHINESE PHONETIC VOCABULARY,—1 Rupee each, or 3 copies for	1.0.0
ÆSOP'S FABLES, in Chinese and English, ...	2.0.0
GRAMMAR of the Mandarin Colloquial Dialect of the Chinese language, ...	2.0.0

HOUSES & LAND.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned has received instructions to sell the piece of LAND, situated on the *Yang-king-pang*, registered at the British Consulate as Lot No. 238, measuring 3-*mow* 1-*fun* 9-*le* 6-*haou*, having a southern frontage to the Creek of 145 ft., on the East a frontage of 93 ft. to the road, adjoining Smith's Market, leading from the *Yang-king-pang* to the *London Mission*, on the North 137 ft. bounded by the Fokien *Joss House*, on the West 89 ft.

BARNES DALLAS.
tf Shanghai, 11th August, 1858.

TO BE LET.

THE Dwelling House and Godowns on Lot No. 32. Apply to

C. M. DONALDSON.
tf Shanghai, 30th July, 1858.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.

THE DWELLING HOUSE & GODOWNS, well suited for Business Premises, lately occupied by Messrs. SILLAR, BROTHERS. The portion fronting Barrier Road might be sold separately, being very suitable for Chinese Buildings. Apply to

ANDw: A. RANKEN.
tf Shanghai, 16th July, 1858.

FOR SALE.

THE HOUSE and LAND at present occupied by Messrs. KUPFERSCHMID & Co., being No. 73 in the Consular Plan of the Settlement.

For particulars apply to

HALL & HOLTZ.
tf Shanghai, 14th July, 1858.

TO BE LET.

THE new and commodious DWELLING HOUSE, containing Twelve Rooms, with Office and Tea Room, situate on the Lot of Land adjoining Messrs. DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.'s Property. If requisite, a GODOWN can be erected on the East side of the House to suit the Tenant.

For particulars apply to

WM. BROUGHALL.
tf Shanghai, 4th June 1858.

HOUSES & LAND.

AT FOOCHOW, PAGODA ANCHORAGE.

TO BE DISPOSED OF

A DESIRABLE Location including a comfortable Bungalow, Furniture, good stock of Genuine Medicines and a good Medical Practice, at present worth from 4 *a* 5,000 Dollars per annum.

For particulars apply to

B. A. WARDELL.
tf Shanghai, 2d July, 1858.

TO LET.

FURNISHED ROOMS in a pleasant locality. Apply to

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.
tf Shanghai, 26th June, 1858.

BUSINESS PREMISES WANTED.

WANTED to rent on lease or to purchase, commencing possession at any period of the present or ensuing year, a commodious Dwelling House and Godowns in a central situation. Apply by letter to B. H. C. at this Office or privately to the Editor.

tf Shanghai, 2d July, 1858.

TO BE SOLD OR LET.

NEWLY built premises in Bridge Street comprising Dwelling House and Godowns.

Apply to

E. LOUREIRO.
tf Shanghai, 11th May, 1858.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ART-UNION OF LONDON, 1859.

A Specimen of the Print, LIFE AT THE SEA SIDE, RAMSGATE, 1854; to which each Subscriber of *One Guinea* will be entitled, may be seen at this Office.

Subscriptions received by

C. S. COMPTON.
Hon. Sec.

There are a few Copies left of—
HARVEST IN THE HIGHLANDS,
VENICE.

North-China Herald Office,
Shanghai, 19th August, 1858.

WANTED.

A SITUATION in a Merchant House by an experienced man of Business, either as Manager (of a Branch House) Book-keeper or General Assistant. Apply by letter to Z at this Office or privately to the Editor.

tf Shanghai, 14th July, 1858.

WANTED.

BY a young gentleman, who has had some experience in China, an engagement as Book-keeper or General Clerk. Satisfactory references can be given. Address "Alpha" care of Editor, *North-China Herald.*

tf Shanghai, 16th July, 1858.

THE SHANGHAE HOSPITAL AND DISPENSARY.

HAS been enlarged, and can accommodate PRIVATE Patients with comfort.

The terms are,
For Private Room, ...Tls. 2.0.0 a day.
,, Officers do. .... ,, 1.5.0 ,,
,, General Wards,.... ,, 1.0.0 ,,
Washing One Tael per month extra.

The Lowest charge is Seven Taels.

F. C. SIBBALD, M.D., *Surgeon.*
MR. NEWMAN, *Apothecary.*

☞ The DISPENSARY is well stocked with Medicine, which may be had on application to the Apothecary.

tf Shanghai, July 17th, 1857.

MR. THOMAS L. WALKER,

ARCHITECT & SURVEYOR,
QUEEN'S ROAD, VICTORIA, HONGKONG.
June 24th, 1856.

泰興 *Tae-hing.*

KUPFERSCHMID & CO.,

SHANGHAI AND FOOCHOW.

Chronometer, Watch. & Clock Makers.

A good assortment of Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Charts, Nautical Instruments and Books constantly on hand.

Chronometers carefully rated by transit observation and all necessary repairs promptly attended to.

H. FOGG & CO.,

SHIP CHANDLERS, STOREKEEPERS, GENERAL AGENTS, AND AUCTIONEERS.
SHANGHAE.

HALL & HOLTZ,

SHIP CHANDLERS, STOREKEEPERS AND BAKERS,
BREAD AND BISCUITS.
SHANGHAE.

SAEKEE & CO.,

Yang-king-pang Street, three doors from Messrs. H. FOGG *& Co.*

HAS FOR SALE AT LOW PRICES,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Silks, Satins, new pattern Gauzes, Crapes, Embroideries, Nankeens, Sarsnets, Pongees and every description of Silk Piece-goods of Soo-chow Manufacture.

ALSO,

Lacqueredware, Grass Cloth, Ivory Carvings, &c., &c., &c., from Canton.

AND,

Champagne and other Wines.

KIN-TEE-YUEN,

CAN SUPPLY PARTIES WITH SILKS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION;
GAUZES OF NEWEST PATTERNS;
SHAWLS, and APRONS;
AND EMBROIDERED WORK OF THE LAST FASHIONS,
AT UNUSUALLY LOW PRICES.
TSING-KEE SHOP,
Near the French Consulate.
Shanghai, 1st September, 1855.

MISCELLANEOUS.

McKENZIE & CO.,

Ship Chandlers, Storekeepers, General Agents and Provisioners.
NEAR THE FRENCH CONSULATE
SHANGHAI.

RICHARDS & CO.,

Ship Chandlers & General Commission Agents,
SHANGHAE,
ESTABLISHED IN 1844.
SHIPPING SUPPLIED WITH FRESH PROVISIONS,
SEA STORES, BISCUIT, BAKERY,
AND LIVE STOCK,
&c., &c., &c.

CIRCULAR.

THE undersigned beg to give notice that they have commenced making SODAWATER and LEMONADE, they having procured an experienced man who has been employed at Doctor Young's Sodawater Manufactory at Hongkong for several years, together with the best materials. We feel confident that our Sodawater and Lemonade will be of the first quality. Terms 75 cents per doz. for SODAWATER and 1 Tael per doz. for LEMONADE without bottles. All bottles not returned will be charged 1 Tael per doz.

Parties having bottles can have them filled at the above rate. A small book will be sent to regular Customers with a Debit and Credit side that all bottles returned will be credited. But as there has been a great deal of deception on the part of the servants or coolies by not returning the full quantity of Bottles a misunderstanding arises from it. We will in justice acquaint our customers when there is any difference and note it in the Book, and we will not hold ourselves responsible for any such misdemeanour on the part of the servants.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.
tf Shanghai, 12th May, 1858.

E. A. REYNOLDS,

Superintendent of the Dry Dock,
AND HEAVING DOWN HULKS
"WILLIAM THE FOURTH."
AND
"SOUNDARY."

All Orders for Carpenter's, Caulker's, Blacksmith's, Coppersmith's and Brazier's Work, promptly attended to.

CONSTANTLY ON HAND AND FOR SALE,

TAR, Pitch, Oakum, American White Oak, and Pine Planks, Spars, and Ships' Timber.

Copper, and Metal Sheathing, Bolts, Spikes, and Nails.

Boiler Plates from 1/8th *a* 9/16th, Sheet and Bar Iron, Anchors, Chains, Hawse-Pipes, Shackles, Hooks, Thimbles, Clew-Irons, Marline-Spikes, Screw-Bolts, Spikes, and Nails of all sizes.

Manila, Hemp and Coir Cordage, Cotton and Flax Canvas, and Twine.

Winches, Fire Engines and Force Pumps, for sale and on hire.

DRY DOCK, HONG-QUE,
July 18th, 1857.

泰興 *Tae-hing.*

KUPFERSCHMID & CO.,

SHANGHAI AND FOOCHOW.
General Storekeepers, Commission Agents and Auctioneers.

ADVERTISEMENT.

R. T. PRITCHETT, RIFLE, GUN, AND SWORD MANUFACTURER to Her Majesty's War Department and the Hon. East India Company, begs to call the attention of Officers and Gentlemen abroad to the sound quality and efficiency of the Arms he produces, both for Military purposes and the Sports of the Field. Every GUN sold by R. T. PRITCHETT is manufactured on the premises, and every RIFLE is bored, rifled, and shot under his personal superintendence. For both large or small bore the PRITCHETT BULLET, as adopted by H. M. Government, without cup or plug, is found most serviceable—very numerous testimonials having been received of its range and truth of flight. To the manufacture of SWORDS also, great attention is paid, the most efficient proof of strength and spring being applied, a guarantee given of the quality of the blade, which is uniformly tested by powerful machinery in the presence of the purchaser, before made up.

86, St. James's-street London.

ALGAR & STREET,

Colonial Newspaper & Commission Agents.
THE COLONIAL PRESS
SUPPLIED WITH
NEWSPAPERS, BOOKS, TYPE, INK, PRESSES, CORRESPONDENT'S LETTERS,
AND ANY EUROPEAN GOODS,
ON LONDON TERMS.

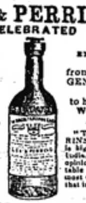
COLONIAL NEWSPAPERS received at this Office are regularly filed for the inspection of Advertisers and the Public.

11, Clement's Lane,
Lombard Street, London.

LEA & PERRINS'

CELEBRATED

PRONOUNCED BY CONNOISSEURS, to be the ONLY GOOD SAUCE. and applicable to EVERY VARIETY OF DISH.



EXTRACT OF A LETTER from a MEDICAL GENTLEMAN at Madras, to his Brother at WORCESTER *May*, 1851.

"Tell LEA & PERRINS that their Sauce is highly esteemed in India, and is, in my opinion, the most palatable as well as the most wholesome Sauce that is made."

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

Sold universally by the principal dealers in Sauces;—

Wholesale and for Exportation by the Proprietors LEA and PERRINS, 68, Broad-street Worcester, & 19, Fenchurch-street London,—BARCLAY & SONS;—CROSSE & BLACKWELL, and other Oilmen and Merchants, London.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

THE business hitherto conducted by the undersigned in *Shanghai* ceased on the 15th *ultimo.*

JUDAH & Co.

1lse Shanghai, 1st September, 1858.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE undersigned will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, at the Godown in rear of *Kung-le Hong*, (or house recently occupied by Messrs. JUDAH & Co.) on *Tuesday next, the 7th instant*, at 11 o'clock A.M. By order of H. M. F. M.'s Consul. The balance of Messrs. D. DE BARROS & Co.; Goods consisting of Port and Sherry Wine, Champagne, Brandy, Whiskey, Old Tom, Beer, and Porter; Oilmans Stores. Blankets, Beef, Tar, Oil, Candles, and a choice selection of Dinner Sets.

The Goods will be on view on *Monday, the 6th instant.*

H. FOGG & Co.,
Auctioneers.

o Shanghai, 2d September, 1858.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE undersigned has received instructions to sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, on *Wednesday' the 8th instant*, at 4 P.M., the Plot of Ground situated on the Barrier Road and continuation of North Gate Street, registered at H. B. M.'s Consulate as Lot No. 165 with all Buildings thereon, viz. two storied Dwelling House, Godown and 4 Stall Stable, in two lots, as under,—

Lot 1.—The 4 Stall Stable, built of Singapore wood, with all suitable out buildings, the Ground measuring on the North 85 ft., on the West 63, on the South 81 and on the East 77 ft. facing the Barrier Road.

Lot 2.—The Dwelling House built of Singapore, wood, with Godown, and the Ground measuring on the North 81 ft., on the West 132 ft., on the South 74 ft. facing the Road continuing North Gate Street, on the East 130 ft. facing the Barrier Road.

The sale will take place on the premises of the first lot, the whole can be viewed on 6th and 7th *inst.* and on the day of sale. For plans and further particulars apply to

BARNES DALLAS.

o Shanghai, 2d September, 1858.

FOR SALE
by
PUBLIC AUCTION.

AT an early date of which due notice will be given, the Premises at present occupied by Messrs. BLENKIN, RAWSON & Co.

Also at Hongkong.

Lot No. 1.—The large detached House in Spring Gardens with Sea Frontage, and extensive Godowns attached. Registered in Land Office as Marine Lot No. 42 and subject to a Ground Rental of £135.16.3 per annum.

Lot No. 2.—A Convenient Dwelling House in rear of the above, containing a large Dining room, &c., and 4 Bed rooms with suitable Godowns and Offices below. Registered as Lot No. 34. Ground Rental £27.8.9 per annum.

Lot No. 3.—A plot of Ground adjoining Lot No. 2. on which are erected Six Chinese Shops now all occupied. Registered No. 53 in Land Office. Ground Rental £13 4.4½ per annum.

And at Foochow.

On or about the *20th September*, the Property at present occupied by Messrs. BLENKIN RAWSON & Co.

Lot No 1.—Consisting of a 5-roomed Bungalow standing in its own grounds.

Lot No. 2.—A large Compound containing a new Brick and Stone built Godown 113 by 73 feet with Tea room, Office and Compradore's rooms.

Lot No. 3.—Water side Premises upon which a substantial two Storied Building is now being erected, the lower Story will consist of Godown, Compradore's room, and Treasury, and the upper Story of three large Rooms, Tea room and small Office.

For further information apply to

BLENKIN, RAWSON & Co.,
Shanghai, Foochow or Hongkong.

tf Shanghai, 31st August, 1858.

TO LET.

THE Dwelling Houses, and Godowns at present occupied by Messrs. MONCREIFF, GROVE & Co., either together or separately; entry to the Godowns from *1st October*, and to the Dwelling Houses from *1st January.*

For particulars apply to

TURNER & Co.

tf Shanghai, 31st August, 1858.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned beg respectfully to inform the Community of Shanghai, that they are prepared to take PHOTOGRAPHS of various sizes.

Likenesses of INDIVIDUALS or FAMILY GROUPS, by the Stereoscopic process are also taken at moderate prices.

They hope by giving satisfaction to obtain a share of the public patronage.

LEGRAND, TARTARIN & CIE.

tf Shanghai, 31st August, 1858.

THE
North-China Herald.

SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1858.

NOTICE.—The hours of DIVINE SERVICE in TRINITY CHURCH, are on Sundays, at 11 A.M. and 5 P.M.

Bibles, (in various languages), Prayer Books, and Hymn Books, can be obtained by application to the Chaplain, or of Mr. WRIGHT, the *Sexton.*

JOHN HOBSON, *Chaplain.*

NOTICE.—PUBLIC WORSHIP is held in the LONDON MISSION CHAPEL, every Sunday, at half-past nine A.M., and at six P.M.

NOTICE.—DIVINE SERVICE is held in the Chapel of the American Episcopal Mission at *Hoong Kow*, every Sunday Evening at 8 o'clock

NOTICE.—FLOATING CHAPEL Services, at 11 A.M. and 6 P.M.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No communications can be received, unless accompanied by the real name and address of the author, which will be kept private if desired.

We reserve to ourselves the prerogative of refusing, without comment, such articles as we may not be disposed to admit.

LATEST DATES.

England,	July 9	Singapore,	Aug. 15
Bombay,	July 31	Hongkong,	Aug. 24
Calcutta,	July 23	New York,	June 26
Galle,	Aug. 4		

DEATH.

At Shanghai Hospital on the 27th August, Capt. IRVING WHELDEN of Hyannis Massachusetts.

COMPARISON OF OBSERVATIONS,
taken by
A SELF REGISTERING THERMOMETER
in the open air, in a shaded situation, at Shanghai,—the Maximum by day, and the Minimum at night.

FOR THE WEEK.

	Ending 3d September, 1858.		*Ending 3d September, 1857.*	
August,				
28,—	*Max.* 80	*Min.* 72	*Max.* 85	*Min.* 73
29,—	,, 81	,, 73	,, 85	,, 74
30,—	,, 80	,, 71	,, 83	,, 75
31,—	,, 79	,, 70	,, 88	,, 75
September,				
1,—	,, 82	,, 70	,, 88	,, 74
2,—	,, 80	,, 70	,, 88	,, 75
3,—	,, —	,, —	,, 88	,, 80

To be continued weekly.

LATEST QUOTATIONS.
(Friday.)

EXCHANGE.

On London, Bank Bills 6mps., 5s. 11½d.; First class Credits; other Credits & Private Bills, and Bills with documents, 6s. 0d. a 6s. 0½d. per Shanghai Tael. *On Calcutta*, E. I. Co.'s Bills accepted and Bank Bills 10 days sight, Rs 292; on *Bombay*, Bank Bills 10 days sight, Rs. 292 per 100 Shanghai Taels. *On Hongkong*, 26¼ per cent discount.

OPIUM.

Malwa, *New*	Tls. 498	Shanghai weight.
Patna, *New* ..(high Nos.)	,, 545	
do. *Old*	,, 526	

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED.—Sept. 2d, H. M. S. *Furious*, S. Osborn, from Yedo.

DEPARTED.—Sept. 2d, *Voyevode*, (Rus. war str.), Strummer, destination unknown, and *Thusnelda*, (Dan. bq.), 326, Bleichen, for Swatow.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.—Per *Aden*, Messrs. P. J. Hughes, James Dow, C A. Low, Blenkin, Thos. Best, and Antrobus.

DEPARTED.—Per *Yang-tze*, Messrs. C. Wilson, J. W. Nevins, and G. C. Taylor.

THIS number of the *North-China Herald* is published in the evening of the 3d for transmission by the mail leaving on the 4th at day-light.

THE *Aden* takes the next mail from hence leaving at day-light of Tuesday the 21st instant corresponding with the packet from Hongkong of 28th. Letters by her are calculated to arrive in London *viâ* Marseilles on the 13th and *viâ* Southampton on the 20th of November and answers to be received here on the 19th of January by the London mail on 25th of November.

The next inward mail (25th of July) will be due in Hongkong on 7th and here on the 14th instant bringing replies to our letters by the mail from here of 14th May.

WE learn that Lord Elgin has during his short stay of a fortnight in the capital of Japan, succeeded in concluding a treaty with the Government of that country, upon the most advantageous terms. We understand that the American treaty which had been signed about three weeks previously, or immediately upon the arrival of the intelligence of the Treaty of Tien-tsin, forms to a great extent the base of the Treaty which has just been negotiated by the British Plenipotentiary. The principal points in that treaty have already transpired. It provides for a resident Minister at the Court of Yedo, for the opening of the Ports of Kanagawa (which has not inappropriately been called the Whampoa of Yedo), of Nagasaki and of Hakodade within the term of one year from the date of signature; at later periods a port on the west coast, and another on the east coast called Hiogo, which is the port of Ohosaka are to be opened to the commerce of the west, while the principal cities of Yedo and Ohosaka are to be thrown open to trade. For the present Europeans, with the exception of the Minister at Yedo, are not allowed to travel in the interior. The peculiar internal organization of the country, which is divided by 360 feudal Princes into separate and almost independent Principalities will account for this restriction.

The commercial arrangements are on the most liberal possible scale. All exports with the exception of a few prohibited articles are subject to a duty of 5 per cent. Imports are charged with a duty of 20 per cent, but as there are no tonnage or other dues this does not seem an unreasonable amount. A list of articles on which an import duty of only 5 per cent is charged is excepted from this general provision, and one of the most important concessions which we are informed was obtained by Lord Elgin was the insertion in this latter list of Cotton and Woollen goods. We are much mistaken if from what we hear of the Japanese the market thus created for our home manufactures will not rival that afforded by the vast empire lately thrown open by the Treaty of Tien-tsin. Another important provision and one which we believe is not contained in the American treaty is that by which it is agreed that the tariff shall be subject to revision at the end of five years. This is a most necessary precaution in the case of an unknown and uncreated trade. There are other minor differences, the details of which have not reached us, but we believe the above contains the principal items of the new treaty together with its points of difference with that signed by Mr. Harris, the American Consul of Simoda. The Russian Minister, Count Poutiatine, was at Yedo while Lord Elgin was there but we understand that his treaty differs in no material point from the American.

In order to show the great progress which has been effected by these treaties in opening up the heretofore jealously closed Empire of Japan we subjoin the Convention made by Sir James Stirling at Nagasaki so recently as October 1854.

ART. 1.—The Ports of Nagasaki, and Hakodadi shall be open to British ships for the purpose of effecting repairs, and obtaining fresh water, provisions and other supplies of any sort they may absolutely want for the use of the ships.

ART. 2.—Nagasaki shall be open for the purposes aforesaid from and after the present date; and Hakodadi from and after the end of fifty days, from the Admiral's departure from this Port. The rules and regulations of each of these Ports are to be complied with.

ART. 3.—Only ships in distress from weather or unmanageable will be permitted to enter other Ports than those specified in the foregoing Articles, without permission from the Imperial government.

ART. 4.—British ships in Japanese Ports shall conform to the laws of Japan. If high Officers or Commanders of ships shall break any such laws it will lead to the Ports being closed. Should inferior persons break them they are to be delivered over to the Commanders of their ships for punishment.

ART. 5.—In the Ports of Japan either now or which may hereafter be opened to the ships or subjects of any foreign nation, British ships and subjects shall be entitled to admission and to the enjoyment of an equality of advantages with those of the most favored nations—always excepting the advantages accruing to the Dutch and Chinese from their existing relations with Japan.

ART. 6.—This convention shall be ratified and the ratifications shall be exchanged at Nagasaki on behalf of her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain and on behalf of His Highness the Emperor of Japan within 12 months from the present date.

ART. 7.—When this convention shall be ratified, no high officer coming to Japan shall alter it.

Such was the truly magnificent Convention signed by the British Admiral and countersigned by Lord Clarendon then our foreign Minister; a document, we should imagine, standing alone for the singularity of its provisions, and yet so well thought of, or, which we should think much more probable, so little examined, that Sir James Graham actually ventured to take credit with Parliament for the achievement, and Parliament actually voted money to pay for the *Emperor* yacht, just presented to the Japanese government, in token of our gratitude for permission to water our ships-of-war in certain ports on condition that our officers did not break the laws, and that no high officer in future should endeavour to modify the restrictions imposed by this Convention on all intercourse diplomatic or commercial between Japan and Great Britain.

When it is remembered that the advantages accruing under the above arrangement to the Dutch from which we were so carefully to be excluded, consisted in a trade limited in its extent by the Japanese Government which passed entirely through their hands under the most annoying restrictions, and subject to a duty of 35 per cent. the extraordinary advance made in these treaties may be the more readily appreciated. It is a somewhat singular fact that according to the last advices the Dutch Superintendent Mr. Donker Curtiors had not succeeded in signing a treaty according the Dutch those commercial advantages which have since been granted to other nations.

WE have not heard any further report of the approach of the Imperial Commissioners. The middle of this month is the appointed time, we believe, for the Sub-Commissioners, to be at Soochow. We will give them a month longer to reach Shanghai, and even more than that if they are certain the Plenipotentiaries are waiting for them.

THE Band of the United States Frigate, *Powhatan* played in the gardens of the British Consulate on Thursday evening from 6 o'clock until dark. The community are much indebted to the Commanders and Officers of the men-of-war for these delightful *divertissemens* in the monotony of life in Shanghai.

H. M. S. *Furious*, Capt. Sherard Osborn, C.B., arrived from Yedo on Thursday the 2nd having on board H. E. The Earl of Elgin and suite. The *Furious* left Yedo on the 27th ulto. having remained there a fortnight, during the greater part of which time His Excellency and staff were living on shore in a residence prepared for them by the Japanese Government, with whom Lord Elgin concluded a treaty of commerce, of which a short notice appears in another column. The Emperor was sick and therefore did not see Lord Elgin. It was proposed that his lordship should be received by his son a boy of 12 or 13 years of age, which was very judiciously declined. It would have established a bad precedent. The Count Poutiatine had been received by him.

The *Furious* having returned from Yedo direct, did not fall in with *Cruiser*, or *Firm* which left here, the former with the mail on the 17th ultimo, and the latter with dispatches on the 25th. So that the Expedition have received no communications from Shanghai since their departure on the 31st July.

We have been permitted to extract from a private journal an interesting sketch of this visit to Japan, which we give below.

"On our arrival at Nangasaki on the 3d of August, we steamed at once into the inner anchorage and brought up about a quarter of a mile from the landing place at Dezima, where we remained until the 5th, when we left for Simoda. The Fleet consisting of H. M. S. *Furious, Retribution, Calcutta, Inflexible, Lee*, and *Emperor.* His Excellency and suite and the officers of the ships visited the bazaars and made purchases, and interchanged visits with the Dutch authorities resident there.

Before entering the Bay at Simoda, where we arrived on the 10th, we saw a Volcano in feeble action. The country is pretty but the town mean, and not likely to become an important trading port. There is a Breakwater to protect the anchorage against the heavy rollers that occasionally set in. A large bazaar of lacquered ware, superior to that at Nangasaki, tempted many of the staff and others to invest spare dollars. All the articles chosen were taken to an office at a short distance, where some government officials were seated, who, on ascertaining the price, charged a per centage and weighed our dollars against their current coin *itzebus*, three of these being equal to the dollar.

Here we met Mr. Townsend Harris the Consul-General of the United States, and his Secretary Mr. Hewsken, who kindly offered his services to Lord Elgin as an interpreter, which with his knowledge of the language were most valuable.

On the 12th, we left for Yedo. Mr. Hewsken accompanying us, and on the same day anchored about 5 miles off the capital of Japan. Several boats with government officials came on board very soon. No foreign ships had ever before anchored so near the town—the Americans and Russian ships having always remained about 15 miles off. Here we found a paddle-wheel steamer, given by the Dutch to the Japanese government, she had the national (Japanese) flag,—white with a red ball in the centre, and a white poindant, there were also two other very ugly ship-rigged vessels, built by themselves, (guard ships!) The boats that came off to us had the Imperial colors—white with black trefoil leaves in the centre. Several officials of rank visited Lord Elgin and invited him to take up his residence ashore, where communication would be more easy, as the distance to the ships was great and the weather sometimes boisterous;—so, on the 17th Lord Elgin and staff left the ships in the Gun-boat, *Lee*, and ship's boats, with guard of honor, &c., and ran as close in to the landing place as they could, where it was necessary to take to the ship's gigs, and after some little difficulty, soon surmounted by men-of-war's men, we landed. The officials were there to receive his Lordship and suite, chairs (Norimones) were also in waiting and we were transported to our new domicile. It was not sumptuous, but it was clean, newly matted and bedded for our reception. A Bhuddist temple and a lotus pond indicated it to be the residence of the priests. A dinner was sent from the Emperor somewhat similar to a Chinese repast, but each person's, allowance was furnished on a seperate table.

The Commissioners, six in number, having had an interview with Lord Elgin at his residence respecting a treaty, his lordship and staff with some officers visited the Minister for foreign affairs at the Emperor's palace where we were received in the presence of several official personages. Having been requested not to go into the room with the same shoes that we then wore we put slippers over them. Pipes, sweetmeats, &c., were provided in a seperate room to which most of the party were invited, leaving Lord Elgin in conference with the Japanese Minister, after which we returned to our quarters.

During our stay at Yedo we made excursions into the country several miles. The scenery was charming and the land highly cultivated. The houses and persons of the people are extremely clean, in the villages are bathing houses. The people exhibited much curiosity but no incivility. At a spot where there is a pretty waterfall and stream, tea and refreshments may be had, served by young women, who are far from ugly; being unmarried they exhibited a set of beautifully white teeth, and black arched eyebrows, some whiten their faces, neck and upper part of the chest by means of chalk. The appearance of the married women with blackened teeth and their eyebrows removed, was in ungainly contrast to them. At an entertainment there was introduced a strong frothy tea made by pulverizing a tea spoonful of a very superior kind and whipping it into a frothy beverage, but it was too strong to be agreeable, the remains of former served sweetmeats, &c., were served a second time, the names of the parties having been placed on the boxes containing them. The servants who brought in these things each wore a sword, made a low bow on placing them before us and retired placing the palms of their hands upon the upper part of their thighs. Presents of Silk, Lacquer-ware, porcelain, &c., were made to the different persons of the embassy and officers of the ships. Among the former were some pieces of Silk that may only be worn by the Japanese nobles, no inferior person being allowed to buy or possess it; it is said to be made by banished nobles. It is not better in quality, or handsomer than Chinese Silk. The easy, affable and kind manner of the Japanese officials as compared with the self-conceited airs of the Chinese is remarkable and impressed us greatly in their favor. They were jolly too—drinking to the Queen, the Emperor, and the Commisisoners in Champagne as if they liked it, with a hip-hip, hoorah! They expressed their feelings of satisfaction at the visit of the Ambassador and hoped that one of them as Ambassador from the Court of Japan, might meet him in England, Moriama being the Secretary.

On the 16th of July, the Treaty was formally signed by Lord Elgin and the six Commissioners. At an interview held for the purpose some days previous Lord Elgin delivered to the Prince Minister the letter of Lord Clarendon presenting the Steam Yacht to the Emperor of Japan, from Her Majesty the Queen of England, preliminary arrangements were then made for transfering her and it was proposed that her name should be changed to any other that they might suggest. Accordingly after the treaty was signed the party went on board. A salute of 21 guns was fired, in excellent time, from the Fort, and the British colors were hauled down and the Japanese hoisted, the *Retribution* and *Furious* each saluting the flag with 21 guns. The name of *Dragon* was then given to the Yacht by request of the Commissioners. They expressed great pleasure at the beautiful fittings and furniture and gave Lord Elgin a letter to Lord Clarendon in reply to the one they had received from him. They visited the *Retribution* whilst steam was getting up on board the *Dragon*, and after steaming about until dark the parties returned to their respective ships and homes, the Japanese firing rockets and exhibiting blue lights at the yard arms of the Yacht.

On the following day, (27th,) we left Yedo bay for Shanghai and arrived here on the 2nd of September, after a most delightful and satisfactory trip.

We saw the Fusiama mountain said to be 12,000 feet high, which is represented on their porcelain and in many of their picture books. The population of Yedo is about 2,000,000, the streets of the city are wide and the people kept in good order by numerous police, and military attendants.

The medium of communication is the Dutch language which is spoken fluently by the Japanese.

PASSENGERS per P. & O. Company's mail steamer from Hongkong.—

Per *Ganges* on the 24th August.—For Bombay—Messrs. S. Shoojatally, A. Chadabhoy, and A. Matha. For Cadiz—Mr. P. A. Burrel, and Don Angel Pasos. For Malta—Captain Young, R.A. For Alexandria—Messrs. G. F. Green, and M. Gabriel. For Marseilles—Lieut.-Colonel the Hon'ble H. H. Clifford, Mr. & Mrs. Olms. Don Joze Oreiro, and Don Ignacio de la Cajegas. For Southampton—Mr. & Mrs. Murray and child, Mrs. A. Taylor and two children, Mrs. Catherine Moor and child, Messrs. G. W. Powell, Staff Surgeon, W. Carnachan, and J. Mandrell.

MEMORANDUM *of an estimate of the Stock of* TEA *which there will be in the United Kingdom on 31st December*, 1858.

	Lbs.	*Lbs.*
Stock of Tea in the United Kingdom on 30th June 1858, was		70,828,000
Add cargoes afloat 1857 × 1858,		31,976,800
Add cargoes afloat 1858 × 1859, as follows:—		
From Canton to 23 July,	460,500	
,, Foochow ,, 2 Aug.,	1,244,400	
,, Shanghai ,, 7 ,,	710,700	
		2,415,600
		105,220,400
Allow for consumption to 31st Dec. 1858, a 78,000,000 lbs per annum,		39,220,400
Estimated stock in Great Britain on 31st Dec. 1858, lbs.		66,000,000

Shanghai, 2d September, 1858.

FOOCHOW, 21ST AUGUST, 1858.
Vessels in the River Min

For *London*—Ballarat, 713, Jones; Robin Hood, 852, Cobb; Spray of the Ocean, 974, Slaughter; Spirit of the Age, 737, Billing; Sir Ralph Abercombie, 799. Boyd; Beemah, 887, Pickemell; Kinaldie, 757, Nolan; and Runnymede, 720, Burrows.

For *Liverpool.*—Sorata, 373, Richardson; Patna, 350 Rodgers; and Blencathra, 466, Yeo.

For *New York.*—Benefactor, 722, Canning; Saml. Russell, 984, Winchell; Argonaut, 575, Norton; and Kathay, 1438, Stodart.

For *Australia.*—Congo, 340, Dinsa; and Chamois, 255, Jolly.

Uncertain.—Thracian, 538, Lockes; and Glenclune, 471, Turnbull.

Total Ships 19. Total Tons 12,951.

Expected.—Crystal Palace, from Hongkong, for New York.

FROM some California papers we have been favored with, we give the following extract respecting the newly discovered gold mines, prefacing it with a portion of a leader on the subject in the *Daily Alta California* of 6th June last.

"We should be wanting in duty were we to fail to warn all those who are about leaving for these new gold fields, to go prepared to endure hardship and privations of a character far more severe even than those which they experienced in California, in the memorable winter of 1849-50. With the single exception of the abundance of gold which is said to exist there, there is little resemblance to California in those days. A rigorous climate, a country filled with innumerable obstacles for land travel, overrun with immense tribes of thieving and ferocious Indians, it holds out nothing perhaps but the single attraction of the gold deposits to induce men in this State to wend their way thither. All the rest is wild adventure, hardship and difficulties innumerable. That these difficulties cannot be overcome by energy and enterprise we do not assert, but we only warn those who are going there to go prepared for them, and not allow themselves to be discouraged when they are brought in contact with them."

'Mr. Hannan, one of a party of twenty-one, left this city on the 20th of April, on the steamer *Commodore*, carrying with them a whale boat, four rocker irons, tools and provisions, and left the steamer at Port Townsend, where, to accommodate their party and carry up their tools and provisions they purchased another whale boat and started across the Sound, touching at Point Roberts. They arrived in Frazer river all safe, and immediately employed two Indians with their canoes to assist them in ascending the river, as the current in many places is extremely rapid and very dangerous.

'In company with other boats, they ascended the river to Fort Langley, which is fifty miles from the sea. About twenty-five miles above the fort they came to a bar, which, from its appearance, some of their party who were old California miners, determined to prospect, when they found from six to twenty-five cents to the pan. About every quarter to a half mile they came to bars, each of which they prospected and found more or less gold, but not enough to satisfy them. They pushed on, still prospecting the bars until they reached Fort Hope on the eighth day from entering the river. Up to this point they had not found any parties working any of the bars.

'After passing Fort Hope they pushed on to Fort Yale, some fifteen miles above, where a man by the name of Hill, in prospecting, got about ninety cents to the pan. This bar, which was named after Mr. H., was thoroughly prospected, and the party satisfied of the richness of the deposits, and immediately commenced preparations for working. The company was divided into four divisions, each taking a *rocker iron*, and an equal share of the provisions.

'It may be remarked here that long before reaching this point several of the company had become disheartened, and felt like turning back, on account of the labor and risk of being lost in struggling with their heavily laden boats against the rapid current, and over dangerous rocks.

'Now that they had found the gold, they were all anxious to get to work, and, with the aid of split timber, they constructed their rockers. In the meantime, they made a law on the bar, giving to each man twenty-five feet front on the river, the claims running back into the bank.

'About the ninth of May, work was commenced with rockers, and an average was made for the first week of from $20 to $25 per day to the men. Some of the companies lower down on the bar struck even better diggings than these, and of course made more per day. Finding these diggings rich enough, they commenced fixing up cabins to live in. The party to which Mr. Hill belonged worked some two weeks, when, from the melting snows and rain, the river rose on them and compelled them to knock off working.

'The companies below them continued work four days after the upper company quitted, still making from $20 and upwards to the man. At this time the rising water drove them from their claims, and all work had to stop. The rise in the river was very rapid, and would undoubtedly stop work on all the bars far above and below them.

'Some fifteen miles above Fort Yale some one hundred men were mining at a place called Sailor's Bar, or diggings. Some of the miners from that place reported at Fort Yale that they were making from ten to fifteen dollars per day. The rising water stopped work in these diggings. Wherever good diggings had been struck, and the rising water stopped work, the miners were going into camp.

'On returning to Bellingham Bay, Mr. H. came down from Fort Langley in a "plunger," in company with three men who had several thousand dollars in dust with them. In conversation with them, he learned that they had gone up the river about the first of March, and had prospected the river some forty to fifty miles above the forks, making their way up Thompson's river. Here they stated they struck side hill diggings, and packed the dirt to the river, where they washed it, making from sixteen to twenty and even much larger wages per day, to the men. The gold in the upper river they stated became coarse and heavy. After exhausting their provisions, they had to retire, and as the river was high, they came over the trail which they stated was very bad. In some places, they had to get Indians to carry their packs. These men reported the Indians were inclined to be friendly, having considerable gold, and desiring to trade it for food and clothing. If persons would not trade for their money they would resort to stealing. A trail is said to exist and to be in tolerable order, by which a person can reach the forks of the river in three days. Persons familiar with the country say that is the only way to pack provisions from Fort Yale to the upper country.'—*Daily AltaCalifornia*, 6th June, 1858.

(From the Times, July 8.)

The banners in Henry VII.'s Chapel must rustle a gentle welcome. A Knight from a far country comes to hang up his pennon and to blazon his arms among the brasses. He is a saturnine warrior from the plains of Ind, and his swart face is strange to the eyes of fair Christian Knights. Let us listen as the heralds shout forth his titles. His Highness the Maharajah Jung Bahadoor Koonwar Ranajee is created Knight Grand Cross of the Most Hon. Order of the Bath. It is a considerable rank; Colonel Phipps has not yet attained it. It is a great honour; many Generals in our army have not earned it. Loud acclaim, then, to the Maharajah, doubtless some great conqueror, some second and happier Porus, who, instead of wishing to be treated like a King, claims the still higher honours of Christian Knighthood, kisses the cross upon his sword-hilt, and claims the brotherhood of Western chivalry.

Good, very good; but London seems to fancy she has heard this name and all these fine titles before. The chronicles of Fashion and other chroniclers, albeit they are light of memory, seem to recollect something of Jung Bahadoor. Surely he is the gentleman who some few years ago dazzled London society. His diamonds were everywhere;—they flashed in your eyes at the Opera; they disturbed you in the House of Commons;—they put everything else into blank darkness at second-rate *soirées* and populous balls. It is, then, our old acquaintance whom the mob used to cheer and his associates to fleece, who has taken service in the Christian Order of the Bath. He was an excellent lion; he was a most useful adjunct to the London season; but no one in those days had the wit to suggest that this glittering pagan should carry a grand cross and ride as one of an old historic Order of Knights, handed together to conquer paynim giants, succour beautiful damsels, and spread the dominion of Holy Church. Yet this Jung Bahadoor is certainly "a very remarkable man," and, as he has set up his flag and installed himself in our Great Abbey, as he has become Sir Jung Bahadoor, G.C.B., and, upon the authority of Lord Coke, one of the English nobility, he ought to be introduced; and we will anticipate the Chancellor of the Order with a slight eulogium. We need not say that this gallant British Knight is of Indian lineage. He began life as a soubahdar, or ensign, in the service of the King of Nepaul, and he was a younger son of the brother of the Prime Minister of that distant and important kingdom. It is related of him by Mr. Oliphant, his friend and biographer, that he was expert in games of cards and dice, and constant in his endeavours to turn his skill to profit. After wandering through Upper India and much deteriorating the finances of native Princes and rich Baboos, he returned to the Court of Nepaul, and was sent back into India to organize an insurrection among the native Princes. Detected and marched back to the frontier, he was there somewhat contemptuously set at liberty, and he arrived at the Royal residence just in time to take part in a quarrel between his uncle and the King's chief wife. The Queen proposed to the nephew that he should finish this quarrel by shooting his uncle, and the embryo knight approved the expedient. The uncle was lured to the palace, and as he entered the presence chamber the nephew, posted there for the purpose, shot him dead. The picture of the uncle hangs in the family picture-gallery of the nephew. "See," he says to his European guests, "that is my poor uncle, Mahtiber Singh, whom I shot; it is very like him." After this sacrifice to necessity, Jung Bahadoor's fortunes prospered, for the Queen made him Commander-in-Chief of the Nepaulese army—a happy issue to a series of adventures which might excite the envy of Amadis de Gaul, Sir Launcelot of the Lake, and Don Quixote in durbar assembled. The next achievement of our English Knight was still more egregious. He was present at an assembly of the nobles of Nepaul, and he wished to seize and imprison one of his colleagues. Some resistance took place, but a timely bullet sped by the hand of Jung Bahadoor stretched the recalcitrant colleague in death. Jung Bahadoor has his faithful body-guard armed with Purday's rifles, procured at an expense of 2,000*l.* There were 14 nobles, friends of the shot Futteh Jung. Jung Bahadoor took the rifle from the man next him, and levelled it at the foremost of the little band. "Fourteen times," says Mr. Oliphant, "did that fatal report ring through the hall, as one by one the rifles were handed to one who would trust no eye but his own, and at each shot another noble lay stretched on the ground." Before day dawned Jung Bahadoor had been appointed Prime Minister of Nepaul. It was after this energetic operation that Jung came to England to show his diamonds, and to cultivate the acquaintance of the English ladies. Being a shrewd fellow, he saw enough in England to teach him that our resources were greater than his own, and he made up his mind never to quarrel with us. Therefore during the late troubles he has rather ostentatiously tendered us his assistance, and has brought to our aid a considerable body of Ghoorka soldiers. They were not worth much. They were not nearly such useful men as the mountaineers from the same district whom we had in our own pay, and, having loaded themselves with plunder, they chose a safe path home. Still to a certain extent Jung Bahadoor has been a consistent and a useful ally.

But surely some other means were open to reward him? There is some deference due to the eternal fitness of things. If Mr. Charles Kean were to save the Queen's life, we should scarcely expect to see him rewarded with a bishopric; and, with every loyal affection for the young Princesses, we should not care to see one of them appointed to the command of a regiment. Perhaps it is a weak and foolish sentiment to take note of such matters. It is of no material consequence to the commonalty of the nation whether a Chapter of the Order of the Bath consists of good or bad company. Perhaps these old historic, quasi-ecclesiastical Orders, are proper subjects for strong practical jokes. The Order of the Bath is *censé* to be a Christian community, to which the neophyte is introduced fresh from a bath, typical, as Sacchetti says, of his being bathed and washed from every vice. It is impossible to invent a more telling burlesque upon this ancient, and perhaps our rulers may think now ridiculous, institution, than to introduce into the Chapter a Pagan, red with the blood of his own uncle. We should submit, however, that if this be the view taken of stars, and garters, and ribands by the philosophical men at the head of affairs, it is rather hard to propose these decorations as the reward of meritorious services to be performed by English gentlemen who do not shoot their uncles, or kill 14 unresisting senators to gain a step in promotion. It is scarcely worth while to go through a life of danger and hard work in order to find oneself in the same Order, but of an inferior grade, with Jung Bahadoor. For ourselves, we modestly confess that we have some vulgar prejudices left in favour of honours which our forefathers have looked up to, and, although we are not prepared to receive a Grand Cross as an object of worship, we are not pleased to see it profaned by a practical joke.

We know so little of our relations with Persia and Herat that the following articles published in the *Bombay Gazette* of 28th June and 1st July may be found instructive and interesting.

Two announcements, apparently of little connexion with each other, have been made within the last few days. Colonel Taylor and the Herat mission have returned to Bombay. Major Lumsden and the Candahar mission have arrived at Khelat. The history of these two missions involves the history of our relations with Dost Mahomed of Cabul, Sultan Jan of Herat, and the Shah of Persia, since the peace which led to the evacuation of Bushire.

Before the Shah of Persia consented to treat, the most active exertions seem to have been made by Sir John Lawrence to raise against him a powerful enemy in the shape of Dost Mahomed of Cabul. If the hardy Afghans could be induced to turn their attention to the north and west instead of to the south, great advantage would issue for the quiet of our frontier. If at the same time a strong force of sturdy soldiers could be brought against the effeminate Persians, Herat might be regained without the sacrifice of a single European. It was vain however to suppose that Dost Mahomed could be induced to move from Cabul unless he was furnished with means. But it was equally clear that no subsidies that we could give that chief could exceed or even approach the sum required should a resolution be adopted to carry war over the north-west frontier by means of English troops, whether Native or European. A lakh of rupees a month seemed no exorbitant sum for the purpose we had in view. We believe that for this consideration, and others of no less palpable kind, Dost Mahomed was persuaded to move a considerable force from Candahar in the middle of last year, and that with that force went the officers of the Candahar mission now said to have reached Khelat. In the mean time peace had been concluded between England and Persia, and the Herat mission had been sent up from Bushire. It reached Mushed in time to learn the approach of Major Lumsden with the Candahar force, and means were taken at once to inform the latter that the object of the movement was at an end, and that the troops had better return. The Persians had evacuated Herat, and Sultan Jan was again master of his old dominion. But a new element had arisen in our relations with the latter. We might have expected to gain the gratitude of Sultan Jan for restoring to him Herat, even shorn as it was of its old splendour and strength by the plunder and depredations and the destructive tendencies of the late Persian occupants; and we should have done so doubtless but for the Afghan advance. Sultan Jan knew of the movements of the Dost. He saw that had not peace been brought about by diplomacy, and thus rescued Herat from the Persians, the same result would probably have been gained by the arms of the Afghans. But he probably felt that Herat, once in the hands of Dost Mahomed, would never be returned to Sultan Jan, and hence doubtless arose no small amount of reflection in the mind of the chief respecting the instability of his political affairs.

It is not in our power to say whether or not Sultan Jan, rendered suspicious of England by his knowledge of the movements of the Dost, made any private overtures to the Persians, but there is no doubt of this—that the Persians determined not to move their army to any great distance from Herat, and that, contemplating some not unnatural turn of circumstances, they projected a semblance of a campaign in Bokhara, for the purpose of keeping their soldiers concentrated for a future movement against Herat.

Pretexts were not wanting for such a step. The Turcomans, as their custom has been from time immemorial, had recently made an inroad into Persia with six hundred horse, and this was deemed a good opportunity by the prince who commanded the Persian army to keep it employed in the country north of Herat, watered by the Khooshk and Moorghab rivers. Notwithstanding the murmurs of the Persian soldiers, who desired to return to their homes, they were ordered to march, and a body of 3,000 horse was detached to cut off the party of Turcomans who had dared to make an inroad into the territories subject to the Shah. Now when we consider that in the palmiest days of the Persian monarchy the Tartars of Bokhara have never been held in subjection, but ever been a thorn in the side of the Shah, it would seem to have been little short of madness in the Persian general to engage in a war with the people of that country for the distant object of ultimately attacking Herat. But as nothing can exceed the vanity and self-esteem of the Persians, they anticipated nothing but victory in the campaign they were about to undertake, especially as they had succeeded in cutting off 400 out of the 600 Turcoman horse against which, as has been seen, an over-whelming number of men had been sent. The Persian army advanced, and on their arrival at Shuruksh, 200 miles north of Herat, they found that the town, a most important one, had been destroyed; and that the Turcomans, imitating the Russians under Barclay de Tolly after the battle of the Moskwa, had ravaged the country and retired. The Persians, unwarned by the sternness of this resolution, marched on to the Moorghab, and found their enemy strongly encamped at Merve, by the river. They pitched their camp and entrenched themselves, hoping to take the place with the assistance of their siege train of 22 guns. The Turcomans however were too much for them. Winter came on, the Persians still remained in camp, and Merve was untaken. Provisions became scarce. Supplies were sent for, but they were intercepted and taken. The Turcomans had by this time swollen in numbers, it is said, to no less than 50,000 horse. They daily harassed the Persians, making dours with their horse right through their camp. At last the moment came when the Persians were completely exhausted. The Turcomans made a grand assault, and the whole army of the Shah was destroyed, the 22 siege guns taken, and the Prince alone, with a few servants made his escape.

We are indebted to the Turcomans, therefore, that no efforts have been made by the Shah to retake Herat, for had his army been successful, instead of unsuccessful, he would have been in a position to reoccupy the city of Sultan Jan without difficulty. Now, however, Persia shorn of its army and guns, is powerless, and Sultan Jan safe. But in Sultan Jan we have no longer a friend, and it behoves us now to be very watchful in that quarter, for Herat is no longer the strong place it was. Its breaches are everywhere open, access to them easy, and Persia, when she has recovered from her losses, may again come in, and, despising the faith of treaties, place us exactly in the same position we held on the first occupation of Bushire. In the meanwhile Dost Mahomed still draws his subsidy of 12 lakhs a year,—no unpleasant sum to receive for the privilege of letting us alone on the Afghan frontier.—June 28.

In an article lately published we sketched the history of our relations in Afghanistan and Persia, and the course which affairs had taken after the peace with the Shah. We described the mad campaign of the Persian army in Khorassan, the destruction of that army, and the results which might be expected to follow from that disaster. We showed Sultan Jan reigning at Herat, as of old, but full of distrust of England on account of the knowledge he possessed of our intended movements against Persia by means of Dost Mahomed's Afghans. We now propose to carry the story a little further, that is up to the period when the mission, of which Colonel Taylor was the head, left the shores of the Gulf to return to Bombay.

It must be premised that Sultan Jan, from whom the city of Herat was taken by the Persians, is an Afghan by no means a favorite with the population of the city and Herat State,—a people possessing this peculiarity, that they hate equally the Persians and the Afghans. The life of Sultan Jan has been full of strange vicissitudes. His mother is said to have been forcibly carried off, and married by Dost Mahomed. He is therefore step-son of the great Afghan Chief. He was present at the interview between Mahomed Acbar Khan and Sir William Macnaghten, on the memorable occasion of the murder of that unfortunate gentleman. It is now well known that in reply to some remarks made by Akbar Khan, and in anger at too familiar a gesture made by the Afghan Chief, Sir William Macnaghten lost his temper, and struck Mahomed Acbar Khan in the face. In a moment of ungovernable rage Sir William was shot with a pistol by the Chief, and it is said that Sultan Jan held the English plenipotentiary forcibly down whilst the act was being committed. His enmity to the English, which did not date only from that fatal time, caused him to take part in every enterprise undertaken against them. He was in most of the battles which ended in the subjugation of the Punjaub and Scinde, and he has been heard to say that in every encounter with the British in which he had been present his friends had been beaten. When Candahar was coveted by Dost Mahomed he it was who took it with an army of Afghans; and having performed this service, he naturally expected to obtain the government won by his arms. But Dost Mahomed, who had for Sultan Jan no more affection than is usual between step-father and son, took Candahar from him, and gave it to his favorite son Gholam, now heir presumptive to the throne of Cabool, by proclamation of the Dost. From that time Sultan Jan was at enmity with the Chief of Cabool, and he visited Persia, Bokhara, and finally succeeded, we forget exactly how, in establishing himself paramount ruler of Herat, where he incurred, as we know, the enmity of Persia.

It is one of the strange vicissitudes of the man's career that he should have been restored to the throne of Herat by the very English with whose power he had been so long at enmity, at the murder of whose envoy in 1842 he was present, and at whose encounters with the powers of the Indus and Sutlej he was one of the most strenuous opponents. Sultan Jan, however, had had sufficient experience of the might of English arms not to be convinced of the advantage of propitiating it, so when he re-ascended the throne of Herat after the peace, and though aware of the intention which previously existed of regaining Herat by the aid of his mortal enemies, the Afghans, he frankly owned that he wished to be our friend. Persia would threaten him, he said, in time. Pressure would be exerted against him from other quarters. But if England would give him a guarantee, he would be their faithful adherent. The certain support of such guarantee would, he thought, secure to him a powerful hold over subjects by no means well affected towards him. But the English envoys seems to have had insuperable suspicions of him, and to have placed no reliance on his new friendship. His known hostility to us of old, his intrigues with Persia and Bokhara, the knowledge that he was aware of the movements lately undertaken from Candahar, a well-founded belief that he possessed not the confidence of the chiefs who surrounded him, appeared valid reasons for mistrusting him, and to his request of a British guarantee no attention was paid. The Herat mission turned homeward, leaving Sultan Jan unsupported by any promises from England, and doubtless convinced that his hold of power was too precarious to last. The result has proved the correctness of this view. Before the mission reached Bushire, news came that a revolt had broken out at Herat, that several of the old independent chiefs had declared against Sultan Jan, and that the movement was so powerful that it was impossible for the Afghan Chief to hold his own.

We have said before that the people of Herat hate the Persians, the Afghans, in fact all that is not of the mixed race which flourishes at Herat. The expulsion of Sultan Jan and the erection of a power purely local and determined to be governed by none but one taken from itself, is one of the best things that could happen for English influence in those parts. In Sultan Jan, the hater of everything bearing the name of English, we should have had, even with the guarantee, at the best but a lukewarm friend, liable to make terms any day with our enemies. Now Herat is in the possession of its own people, it will be governed by a ruler of its own choice, and circumstances favour the firm establishment of any rule based on the national feeling, if it may be so called, of the people. Persia has no army to threaten the new authority, which, before the Shah can raise other armies, will be perfectly able to withstand all the efforts that can be made against it; and therefore we may assume that Herat, which we have taken from Persia, will now be more than ever hostile to the Shah, whilst the Shah himself, taught by recent events to feel the power of England, and reminded at frequent intervals by the despatch of steamers to the Gulf that we are watchful, will hesitate long before he again attempts to break through the treaty, intended permanently to secure the neutrality of a fortress which by its situation is the key of the military position in those parts.—July 1.

(From the Bengal Hurkaru, June 2.)

"Misfortune," says an old proverb, "makes us acquainted with strange bedfellows;" and the adage has just received a remarkable illustration at a political meeting in the most important centre of influence that possesses any distinctive character of its own in England. That meeting cannot be uninteresting to those who desire to see the ascendancy and the strength of England, not ebbing from the Eastern world, but extending and deepening far and near around her agitated Indian dominions.

We allude to the Rajah Brooke's reception in Manchester. The last of the knights-errant, the last of the chivalrous "righters of the wronged and seekers of fortune," the last of romantic adventurers, in this industrial and busy age, makes his appeal for the support which the fickleness of statesmanship withdraws from him to the sense and sympathies of commerce.

In the year 1838, a young English Gentleman of good fortune, gallant spirit, great though dormant capacity, and lofty though at that time unconscious ambition, was cruising in his yacht for pleasure and the improvement of his mind, among the tropical waters of the Eastern Archipelago. Everywhere, along those sunny and teeming coasts, he observed with the keen appreciation of an educated thinker, the profuse liberality of nature and the melancholy degradation of man. All that could make a state prosperous, in the soil, in the climate, in the magnificent harbours which seemed to stretch forth their arms wide, to invite and embrace the traffic of a world,—in the productions,—and above all in the very lie and situation of those thousand islands, which were placed in the middle of that great belt of ocean, otherwise impassable to vessels needing to re-coal,—as if to connect and bring into future society whatever is most important upon the chart of the globe; Australia, the new and perchance, greater Europe of ages to come; India, with its millions of actual produce and the far ampler productiveness of which it is known and proved to be indefinitely capable;—China, compared with which even India is but secondary in population and scanty in resources, about to be laid open to the enterprises, of a superior civilization after the most protracted, the most artificial, and the most mysterious seclusion recorded in the annals of mankind; and finally these magnificent islands themselves, this glorious Archipelago, set by the hand of nature like a brooch of jewels in the bosom of those distant seas, at once struck the imagination and awakened the reflections of the destined ruler and civilizer of Sarawak. We need not repeat the familiar particulars of his career. An opportunity offered for his righteous interference against murder and piracy; and he put them down. He introduced law where there had been anarchy; commercial interprise where ignorance and savagery had alternately raged and starved amidst unknown riches and undiscerned abundance. He protected the weak against violence; he taught barbarians the value of justice and order. He made war against the corsairs who were the scourge and terror of those islands,—and, seconded by Admiral Keppel and the British naval powers, laid the foundations of a settlement which was not only capable of being developed itself into an empire, but presented a most valuable support to the other imperial settlements on either hand. He established a great central clamp and rivet of British commerce in a world where distance rendered our tenure so problematical and our adventures so precarious.

When Mr. James Brooke returned to England after a series of exploits the issue of which had been so important and so brilliant, the *Times* wrote a prose poem about him, the Crown made him Sir James and a Knight Commander of the Bath, appointing him Governor of Labuan, Rajah of Sarawak, and Royal Commissioner, with unlimited powers, to the native Princes; the Government adopted his proceedings, and the public celebrated him as their pet and particular hero, uniting the most extraordinary and dissimilar qualifications, a man with a heaven-born genius for soldiership, sailorship, statesmanship, and lawgiving, all in one.

The effect of this great and singular success, so early in youth was to induce Sir James to devote his life in earnest to his new and remote country, for the benefit and honor of that first and dearer country which had so well known how to appreciate and reward his efforts. He returned to the Eastern Archipelago, with a high opinion of human nature, and with a certain tinge of loftiness and enthusiasm if not of romance colouring the sincerity of an earnest patriotic honour-loving man, and the natural steadfastness of a thoroughly English and practical character. What was his hereditary fortune of fifty thousand pounds, what was his personal *all*, compared to a great public object and the service of an appreciating country? He infected others with the same kind of sentiment. All who came within the spell of his personal influence felt that there was something antique, classic, devoted, self-sacrificing about the spirit of the man. His words, the other day at Manchester, breathed this mixture of the practical ruler with the Curtius who jumped into the chasm, or any other such personage in Livy's "pictured page."

"I do not care for myself.—I am as nothing. For what is a handful of dust compared to the destiny of a people? "I can stand before you tonight, and always before my country,—with a conscious pride that my hands are unsullied by the love of lucre."

A few flashes like these, *ab imo corde*, broke forth in the course of his stirring speech, that showed the mettle of an unvulgar and lofty nature.

But he found England changed, or at least preoccupied. Giant events had almost effaced from view the brilliant little episodes which his youth had interwoven into the modern history of England. They had forgotten Sarawak at home. The English ships had been withdrawn; the English protection had vanished;—and yet a considerable English commerce and extensive interests, requiring that protection and relying on the faith of it, had arisen in the interval. Protection was given when there was comparatively little to protect;—there is at present much to be protected, and the protection which created it is withdrawn. A solemn and sacred implicit obligation is cast to the winds; and yet an inexhaustible supply of coal, since the settlement was first deemed worth making and worth defending,—has been found, and must now be added to the other productions and advantages of Sarawak. This entirely alters its value, which it multiplies beyond all calculation. If England shuts her eyes to so plain a truth, other nations possessing commerce, will not fail to discern and appreciate it, as only one out of many benefits derivable from our Borne settlements. Bearing this in mind, and regarding it strictly as but one out of many, we do not hesitate to say that the single advantage of possessing a great natural coal depot and emporium in the Eastern Archipelago, would, in fifty years from the present date, give any nation that can keep it, the command of Asia and the supremacy of more than the whole range of the Eastern Oceans, from China to New Zealand, and practically again, from New Zealand to Cape Horn. Justice apart, the most desperate ten years' war would very cheaply purchase such a possession; and we have it without injustice, and without war, and are going to throw it away. It is hardly credible.

The Insurrection.—The Lucknow garrison after their relief found the quiet of their position painful. One lady declared that she could not sleep for the silence, which seemed to her fancy the lull before a still more terrible attack. A similar feeling, though unacknowledged, is not without its weight in the present politics of India. Men who have lived for eighteen months in the midst of conflicts can scarcely believe that the comparative quiet is real. They are perpetually looking for some new outbreak, some new catastrophe which shall again brace up all hearts and stimulate all intellects to resist. That is perhaps the truest explanation of the importance attached to mere rumours of insurrection.

For the first time in eighteen months we have nothing to say of the progress of the revolt. It has not progressed. No new calamity has occurred, no new effort has been required. The Gwalior rebels are somewhere in Tonk, and General Roberts is somewhere at their heels. The Beharee rebels are in the Judgeespore jungle, and Brigadier Douglas is doing his utmost to hem them in. Rebels and Generals were doing the same thing last week, and will probably continue doing it some weeks more. For the rest, all alike, natives and Europeans, rebel leaders and English Generals are waiting for weather which will not wash the hearts out of their men.—*Friend of India*, July 22.

Havelock's Habits.—This model of a Christian knight has found that rest which he seldom knew on earth. It may interest your readers to be told that even on such arduous service as the Affghan compaign and the seige of Jellalabad—where he was almost the only officer who supported Broadfoot in maintaining, against the opinions of both Sale and Macgregor, that Jellalabad should be defended and not surrendered—even there Havelock invariably secured two hours in the morning for reading the scriptures and private prayer. If the march began at six, he rose at four; if at four, he rose at two. Is it any wonder that he was raised up as a deliverer to our people, almost like one of the judges of Israel?—*Letter from Calcutta.*

Shipping.—In the year 1857 there were employed in the trade of the United Kingdom 27,596 British steamers and sailing vessels of 6,853,706 tons, and 21,942 foreign vessels of 4,621,494 tons, (entered inwards), and 27,113 British ships of 6,840,402 tons, with 23,469 foreign vessels of 4,863,191 tons (cleared outwards). 1,085 timber ships of 187,181 tons, and 193 iron vessels of 63,291 tons were built and registered in the United Kingdom last year; 1,727 vessels were sold and transferred, 662 of 157,683 tons were wrecked, and 79 were broken up; 17 colonial built ships and 74 foreign built ships were registered in the various ports of the kingdom last year.—*Morning Herald.*

A reward of £5 is offered for the apprehension of Patrick O'Flaherty, who last week stole the jackass, which same had on a pair of corduroy breeches, with blue eyes, and smokes a short pipe; much given to squinting, and likewise his shoes are down at heel.

Quills are the "pinions" of the goose, which are sometimes used to spread the "o-pinions" of another.

HOOP DE DOODEN DOO.

A FASHIONABLE BALLAD.

(From Punch.)

Me go to ball de other night,
De room wid gas was blazing bright,
De gals were drest in fashion's height,
Wid de Hoop de dooden doo.

Dere air-tubes dey were so blown out,
Each Miss was as good as a mile about,
De leanest figure she look stout,
In de Hoop de dooden doo.

But dere was one dey call the Belle,
As Big as Ben before he fell,
O Golly! she were such a swell,
In de Hoop de dooden doo!

Her dress was white, her sash was red,
She wore a bucket* on her head,
Her neck look like de garden bed—
Hoop de dooden doo.

She stretch so far from left to right,
She cover up a sofy quite,
She put six chairs clean out of sight,
Wid de Hoop de dooden doo.

I ask dis gal to hab a dance,
But soon as we begin to prance,
De Crinnylean stop our advance.
Hoop de dooden doo.

De garment which dey call de skirt,
It trail behind to catch de dirt,
It trip me up, it gib me hurt:
Hoop de dooden doo.

When I get up do truth I tell her,
Says I "Miss you'll excuse a 'ella,
But I can't dance wid de gig umbrella!"
Hoop de dooden doo.

At dis my joke I laugh! Yup! Yup!
She look as though she eat me up,
So den I take her down to sup
In her Hoop de dooden doo.

MORAL.

Now, gals, if you at parties show,
And in the dance would shake de toe,
Not like balloons but ladies go:
Hoop de dooden doo.

You tink de Crinnylean de ting,
But your partners it to grief do bring,
It bruise dere leg, it break dere shin—
Dis Hoop de dooden doo.

In polka, waltz, or in quadreel,
Dis child you see he lub to feel
Soft flesh and blood, not bone and steel:
Hoop de dooden doo.

Bouquet!

SHANGHAE LIBRARY.

List of Books received this Mail.

222—Encyclopedia Britannica, vol. XVI.
668—Miller (Hugh) The Life and Times of.
669—Mezzofanti-(Cardinal) The Life of, by Dr. Russell of Maynooth.
670—Case (Mrs.) Day by Day at Lucknow.
671—Annual Register (The) for 1856.
1207—Metcalfe (Rev. Fred.) The Oxonian in Thelemarken, 2 vols.
1208—Domenech (Abbé) Missionary Adventures in Texas and Mexico.
1209—Brown (John, F.R G.S.) The N.W. Passage, and the Search for Sir John Franklin.
1210—Somerset (Mrs. Col.) Adventures of in Caffraria.
1211—White (Walter) A month in Yorkshire.
1212—Berkeley (Hon. Grantley) A month in the Forests of France.
1213—Brewster (Margaret M.) Letters from Cannes and Nice.
1214—Smyth (C. Piazzi, F.R.S.) Teneriffe with Photo-Stereographic Illustrations.
1817—The Ladies of Bever Hollow, by the Author of Mary Powell, 2 vols.
1818—Curling (Captain) Frank Beresford.
1819—Gore (Mrs.) Heckington, 3 vols.
1820—Wilbraham (Francis M.) For and Against, [2 vols.
1821—Philip Paternoster, 2 vols.
1822—A Woman's thoughts about Women, by the Author of John Halifax.
1823—Paton (A P.) The Web of Life.
1824—Napier (Gen. Sir Charles) William the Conqueror.
1825—Easton and its Inhabitants.
1304—Our College or Leaves from an Undergraduate's Scribbling Book.
British Quarterly Review.
National Review.
Westminster Review.

August 31st, 1858.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

Hydrographic Notice.

CHINA SEA.

NORTH-WEST COAST OF BORNEO AND PALAWAN PASSAGE.

VARIATION 1° 20′ E. IN 1858.

Two dangerous Coral banks were passed by H. M. S. *Fury* on her passage to and from the Island of Mouro, on the North-west Coast of Borneo.

The first, in Latitude 5° 42′ N., Longitude 114° 59′ E., and situated to the North-west of the 4 fathoms sounding marked Samarang in Sheet 7 of the N.W. Coast of Borneo, appeared to be 4 or 5 miles long, East and West, and 3 to 4 miles broad, with heavy breakers extending 1½ miles. There was a heavy sea at the time, and the deepest water obtained was 12 fathoms, the least 6 fathoms.

The second, in Latitude 5° 56′ N., Longitude 114° 56′ E., was also about the same length, East and West, and, as far as could be judged from the discoloured water, 3 miles in breadth. No Breakers were seen; the bank appears to be steep-to, and was first struck on one side with a depth of 11 fathoms, and on the other with 7 fathoms. The vessel was then steered West 1½ miles when the soundings shoaled, then North, when they shoaled to 4¾ fathoms, and then suddenly deepened to no bottom with the hand lead. The soundings on this bank were very regular.*

CAUTION.—Great attention should be paid to the lead, and a good look-out kept for discoloured water, when in this neighbourhood, for it is well known to be full of shoals, and the mariner is cautioned not to make too free with its navigation.

ROGER BREAKERS.—The Peninsular and Oriental Mail Steam Packet Company have given notice to the Admiralty, that heavy breakers were seen every three or four minutes, bearing East 2 or 3 miles, from the Steam Vessel *Formosa*, at 6h. 50m. A.M. January 4th, 1858, when proceeding from Singapore towards Hongkong by the Palawan passage. There was a swell from the N.E., and the broken water, about 10 yards in extent north and south, was apparently caused by a rock a few feet under water. The vessel proceeded slowly, and soundings were occasionally tried for with 100 fathoms, no bottom. The weather was thick and rainy, but at 11 A.M. it cleared up and Mantaleengahan mountain, 6,843 feet high, near the southern end of Palawan, bore E.N.E. ½ N. The position of the breakers, worked back from observation and cross bearings of the land at noon, is in lat. 8° 21′ N., long. 116° 25′ E.†

Hydrographic Office, Admiralty,
London, 24th March, 1858.

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* See Admiralty Charts, China Sea, No 1,720, scale d = 0·9 of an inch; and Sheets 6 and 7 of N.W. coast of Borneo, Nos. 2,109, 2,110; scales 0·2 and 0·5 of an inch, of which these dangers are inserted.

† See Admiralty Charts, China Sea, No. 1,270, scale d = 0·9 of an inch; and Palawan island, No. 967, scale d = 6 inches, on which this danger is inserted.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PRATAS REEF AND ISLAND.

The Pratas Reef is of Coral formation, about 14 miles in diameter, nearly circular, slightly flattened on its Northern side, having a Lagoon in the centre. The Reef is from one to two miles broad; nearly two-thirds of it is just dry at low-water, spring tides; the remainder forms a sunken Barrier to the Lagoon on its Western side. An Island rising from this sunken Barrier, forms two Channels into the Lagoon. The North Channel is 4 miles broad, and has 3 fathoms near the middle. The South Channel is 5 miles broad, and has 4 fathoms near the middle, at low-water spring tides. The South Channel is by far the best of the two—from its superior capacity as well as its comparative freedom from Coral knolls. The Lagoon has from 5 to 10 fathoms in it. It is thickly studded with Coral knolls round its margin, but comparatively clear near the middle.

Pratas Island is situated at the West side of the Reef, near the middle of the sunken part. It is one-and-a-half mile long E. by S., and W. by N. half-a-mile wide and 40 feet high, of which elevation the scrubby bush, with which it is covered, forms about 10 feet. There is a shallow Lagoon running into its Western side for about half-a-mile. The Island is a mere heap of sand; we did not see a particle of mould or earthy manner, and, under such circumstances, it appears very wonderful how the scanty vegetation manages to exist. Brackish water may be got by digging a few feet into the sand. Gannets are numerous, and may be easily knocked down with sticks. I made the N.E. end of the Island, in Latitude 20° 42′ 03″ N., and Longitude 116° 43′ 22″ E., Variation 1. It is high-water at full and change about 4 A.M. There is only one perceptible ebb and one flow in 24 hours, on full and change days. The Rise and Fall is about 5 feet. The highest Tide on the occasion of our visit, occurred on the third day after the full moon, but we found the Tides altogether very irregular.

JOHN RICHARDS,
Master Commanding H. M. S. "Saracen."

True Copy,
H. F. HANCE.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons.	Captain.	From	Sailed	Cargo.	Consignees.
Aug 27	Aemel	Da. bg	216	Dinesen	Namquan	.. 22	Tea	Harkort and Co
.. 27	Hermann and Theodore	Ha. sh	350	Reimer	Namquan	.. 22	do	Harkort and Co
.. 27	Actæon [H. M.	frigate		Jenkins	Hongkong	.. 12		
.. 27	Dove [H. M.	g.-boat		Bullock	Hongkong	.. 12		
.. 27	Sophia	Ha. bg	256	Marten	Hongkong	.. 11	Rice	Harkort and Co
.. 27	Bougainville	Fr. bk	247	Abbo	Hongkong	.. 12	Sundries	Wm. Pustau and Co
.. 27	Elizabeth	B. bark	440	Adams	Chinchew	.. 12	Sugar	A. R. Tilby
.. 27	Concordia	Bre. bk	462	Wessels	Amoy	.. 19	Sundries	A. R. Tilby
.. 27	Kate Hastings	A ship	448	Kingman	Hongkong	.. 19	do	Olyphant and Co
.. 27	Swordfish	A. ship	1034	Crocker	Hongkong	.. 12	do	Russell and Co
.. 28	Aden	B. str.	812	Bernard	Hongkong*	.. 24	Op., &c.	E. Warden, P.& O. Agent
.. 28	Sea Horse	Sia. bk	370	Amstel	Bangkok		Rice, &c.	E. Waller
.. 29	Walter	Sia. bk	240	Eames	Bangkok		do	G. C. Schwabe and Co
Sept 2	Furious [H. M.	st.-frig.		Osborn	Japan			

* With Mails.

DEPARTURES

From Woosung.

Date.	Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons.	Captain.	Destination	Cargo.	Despatched by
Aug 21	Spec	B. sch	104	Johnson	Ningpo	Ballast	Captain
.. 29	Amoor	B. ship	1344	Macdonald	Fuchau	do	Turner and Co
.. 29	Antagonist	B. bark	436	Turner	Amoy & Hkong	Sun., &c.	Jas: Bowman and Co
Sept 1	Duke	B. ship	765	Jones			Blenkin, Rawson and Co
.. 2	Yang-tze	A. str.	700	Dearborn	Hongkong	Silk & Sun.	Dent and Co

SHIPPING IN HARBOUR

And at Woosung.

MERCHANT VESSELS.

Vessels.	Date of Arrival	Flag & Rig.	Tons.	Captain.	Consignees.	Destination	Intended despatch
Aemel	Aug 27	Da. bg	216	Dinesen	Harkort and Co		
Aden	Aug 28	B. str.	812	Bernard	E. Warden, P. and O. Agent		
Akbar	Aug 7	B. ship	733	Hutton	Dent and Co		
Amicus	July 8	B. bark	511	Belard	Turner and Co.	London	
Ann	June29	A. bark	641	Munro	Isaac M. Bull and Co	Amoy & Hkong	Early
Arcadia	Aug 26	A. ship	705	Wade	Russell and Co		
Aristides	Aug 16	Bre. sh	571	Steengraffe	Siemssen and Co		
Assyrian	July 27	B. ship	555	Sheppard	Smith, Kennedy and Co		
August	Aug 18	Ha. bk	356	Junge	Siemssen and Co		
Bernicia	Aug 16	B. bark	518	Jarman	Dent and Co		
Betty	Aug 6	Bre. bk	554	Bellstadt	Wm. Pustau and Co		
Betty	Aug 12	Swe. bg	286	Holmberg	G. C. Schwabe and Co		
Black River Packet	July 21	B. bark	264	Dick	A. R. Tilby		
Bougainville	Aug 27	Fr. bk	247	Abbo	Wm. Pustau and Co		
Britannia	Aug 26	Pru bk	450	Krause	Russell and Co		
Canrobert	Aug 16	Fr. sh	836	Daigre	Vaucher, Frères		
Castle	Aug 2	Sia. sh	320	Hazard	E. Waller		
Celestial	July 7	B. ship	494	Brait	Gilman and Co	Ningpo	cld 21 ult
Challenger	June23	B. ship	698	Killick	Lindsay and Co	London	Early
City of Acathia	July 9	Sia. sh	450	Campa	G. C. Schwabe and Co		
Concordia	Aug 27	Bre. bk	462	Wessels	A. R. Tilby		
Cornubia	June29	B. bark	400	Ellison	Jardine, Matheson and Co	Hkong & Macao	Early
Cruiser	Aug 3	Sia. sh	530	Sutherland	E. Waller		
Earl of Mar & Kellie	Aug 16	B. bark	429	Mathieson	Blenkin, Rawson and Co		
Eena	Aug 26	B. brig	207	Smith	Dimier, Brothers and Co		
Elisabeth	Aug 6	Du ship	569	Harms	Siemssen and Co		
Eliza Jane	Aug 10	Sia. bk	400	Yang-hoon	E. Waller		
Elizabeth	Aug 27	B. bark	440	Adams	A. R. Tilby		
Emilie	July 19	Du. bk	361	Perry	A. R. Tilby	Amoy	
Emma	July 29	B. brig	121	Douglas	Blenkin, Rawson and Co		
Enterprise	July 15	B. bark	338	Wade	Dent and Co		
Eureka	June10	A. ship	1041	Lane	Augustine Heard and Co		
Fairy	Aug 11	A bark	629	Blish	Olyphant and Co.		
Favorite	July 9	Sia. sh	450	Ingram	G. C. Schwabe and Co.		
Flag of Truce	June29	B. ship	417	Day	A. R. Tilby		
Formosa	Aug 12	B. str.	750	Browne	E. Warden, P. and O. Agent	Hongkong	4th inst*
Friendship	June27	Sia. bk	450	Woodard	G. C. Schwabe and Co.		
Gauntlet	Aug 6	B. ship	693	Inglis	Turner and Co.		
General Jacobi	Aug 5	Bre. bk	447	Welland	Wm. Pustau and Co		
Gharra	Aug 16	B. bark	501	Black	Turner and Co.		
Helvetia	July 6	Old. bk	566	Thorade	Wm. Pustau and Co		
Hermann and Theodore	Aug 27	Ha. sh	350	Reimer	Harkort and Co		
Hotspur	June11	A. ship	862	Potter	Isaac M. Bull and Co	New York	Early
Ino	Aug 26	A. ship	895	Plumer	Blenkin, Rawson and Co		
Isaac Jeanes	Aug 16	A. ship	843	Chapman	Augustine Heard and Co.		
James Lemon	June28	B. bark	485	Macaulay	Smith, Kennedy and Co.		
John Brightman	Aug 16	B. ship	363	Leimdolf	Geo. Thorburn		
John Masterman	July 26	B. ship	608	Stewart	Blenkin, Rawson and Co		
John Rilson	July 26	B. ship	458	Matches	Order		
Joseph Fletcher	Aug 5	B. ship	672	Pook	Dent and Co		
Jubilee	May 9	B. ship	764	Douglas	Smith, Kennedy and Co	London	Early
Kangaroo	July 7	B. ship	577	Robinson	Dent and Co		
Kate-Hastings	Aug 27	A. ship	448	Kingman	Olyphant and Co.		
Kensington	Aug 17	B. ship	717	Glendenning	A. R. Tilby		
Kremlin	July 14	A. bark	469	Johnston	Russell and Co	Fuchau	cld 31 ult
Kun-Hong-Sing	July 19	Sia. bk	800	Christian	Siemssen and Co		
Lady Canning	July 21	B. ship	657	Gallastaun	P. & D. N. Camajee and Co		
Lady Elgin	July 8	B. bark	750	de Lisle	Rémi, Schmidt et Cie		
Lord of the Isles	July 31	B. ship	691	Jamieson	Lindsay and Co		
Lucky Star	June28	Sia. bk	400	Preston	E. Waller		
Lucky Star	June28	A. bark	523	Preston	Augustine Heard and Co		
Malabar	Aug 25	Ha. bk	322	Möller	Siemssen and Co		
Mariquita	Aug 12	Fr. sh.	454	Didier	Harkort and Co		
Masden	Aug 23	B. brig	218	Doble	A. R. Tilby		
Matilda	Aug 16	Da. bg	123	Claussen	Wm. Pustau and Co		
Messenger	Aug 19	A. ship	1350	Manton	Russell and Co		
Meteor	Feb 28	B. str.	136	Macdonald	Captain		
Metropolis	June30	Sia. bk	400	Kelly	E. Waller		
Minita	Aug 12	Ha. bg	200	Bramlöw	Harkort and Co	Ningpo	cld 31 ult
Minna	Oct 20	A. schr	299	Moonie	A. R. Tilby		
Munster	Aug 3	Hav bk	284	Kok	Wm. Pustau and Co	Batavia	Imdt.
Nabob	July 27	A. ship	1245	Baxter	Russell and Co.		
Nancy	Aug 12	Ha bg	178	Jocobsen	Wm. Pustau and Co	Ningpo	cld 27 ult
Nimrod		B. bark	334		David Sassoon, Sons and Co		
N. B. Palmer	July 26	A. ship	1399	Higham	Russell and Co		
Ocean	Aug 13	Bre. bg	209	Farrelmann	Wm. Pustau and Co	Ningpo	Imdt.
Ocean Queen	June30	Sia. sh	600	Ayer	E. Waller		
Oscar	June 3	A. ship	648	Harding	Wetmore, Williams and Co.		
Palembang	June27	B. bark	549	Morrison	P. & D. N. Camajee and Co	Siam	cld 28 ult
Pampero	June 4	A. ship	1375	Coggins	Wetmore, Williams and Co.	New York	Early
Paragon	June29	Sia. sh	800	Adamson	E. Waller		
Parsee	July 27	B. bark	437	Lennington	Turner and Co.		
Persia	July 31	B. ship	661	Parnall	G. Thorburn		
Prince Regent	Aug 18	B. bark	582	Thomas	A. R. Tilby		
Quickstep	June27	A. bark	523	Odell	Augustine Heard and Co.		
Rapid	Aug 6	Sia. bk	400	Rooke	E. Waller		
Ravenscraig	Aug 16	B. ship	588	Barron	Kessowjee Sewjee and Co		
Richard Cobden	Aug 5	Bre. sh	425	Feldhusen	Siemssen and Co.		
Sancho Panza	Mar 2	A. ship	875	Bird	Russell and Co		
Scutari	Aug 2	B. ship	543	Ollard	Smith, Kennedy and Co		
Sea Horse	Aug 28	Sia. bk	370	Amstel	E. Waller		
Sea Witch	Aug 17	B. bark	336	Roy	Jas. Bowman and Co		
Shooting Star	June27	Sia. sh	850	Silva	E. Waller		
Siamese Crown	Aug 7	Sia. bk	800	Higgins	E. Waller		
Solomon Family	June13	B. ship	760	Corbett	David Sassoon Sons and Co		
Sophia	July 7	Sia. bk	300	Prowse	E Waller		
Sophia	Aug 27	Ha. bg	256	Marten	Harkort and Co		
Splendido	Aug 5	Aus.bk	250	Visin	Wm. Pustau and Co		
Stornoway	June23	B. ship	527	Hart	Jardine, Matheson and Co	London	Early
Success	Aug 5	Sia. bk	500	Robertson	G. C. Schwabe and Co		
Swordfish	Aug 27	A. ship	1034	Crocker	Russell and Co		
Taymouth Castle	Aug 17	B. ship	682	King	Wetmore, Williams and Co.		
Thusnelda	July 11	Da. bk	326	Bleichen	Wm. Pustau and Co	Swatow	cld 28 ult
Troas	Aug 12	B. ship	663	Holmes	Captain		
Ville de Bale	July 6	Fr. sh	430	Dupont	Vaucher, Frères	Hongkong	cld 1st
Walter	Aug 29	Sia. bk	240	Eames	G. C. Schwabe and Co.		
Wellington	June 4	B. ship	402	Atkinson	Blenkin, Rawson and Co	Liverpool	
Whampoa	July 13	B. bark	376	Geale	A. R. Tilby	Amoy & S'pore	
Windward	Aug 26	A. ship	820	Smith	Russell and Co		
Winged Racer	Aug 5	A. ship	1767	Easterbrook	Russell and Co		
110 *Merchant Vsls.*							

* At daylight, with the Mails for Europe.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

From *London*—Sea Nymph, 7th May; Strathmore, 22d do.; and Versailles, 10th June.

Liverpool—Idas, 5th April: Eastern Star, 16th do.; Maggie, 5th May; Mencius, 29th do.; Kamehameha IV., 11th June; and Spirit of the Deep, 8th July.

Gravesend—Countess of Seafield, 2d May; and Woodville, 30th June.

Sunderland—Polly, 31st March; Don Amitia, 17th April; and Queen of the North, 11th June.

Deal—Livingstone, 16th June; and Spirith of the North, 28th do.

England (?)—Indien, 16th June.

SHIPS OF WAR IN HARBOUR & AT WOOSUNG.

Names	Class	Guns	Tons	Crew	Commander	Horse-power
Actæon	H M frigate	26	..	167	Robert Jenkins	..
Dove (96)	H M gun-boat	3	..	37		60
Furious	H M pd-whl st-fri	16	..	220	Sherard Osborn, C B	400
Highflyer	H M sc-st corvt	21	..	240	C F A Shadwell, C B	250
Opossum (94)	H M gun-boat	3	..	37	W. H Jones	60
La Place	H I M steamer	..	..	..	Kerjegu	..
Prégent	H I M gun-boat	..	..	..	d'Osery	..
Rémi	H I M chtd-str	..	..	..	Laen	..
Powhatan	U S steam-frigate	..	..	..	Commodore J. Tattnell Geo. F. Pearson	..
Voyeruoda	Russn. war-str.	..	..	..	Brummer	..

SHIPS OF WAR IN CHINA.

Names	Rate	Guns	Complement of men	Horse-Power	Commander	Station
British.						
Acorn	sloop	12	130		R. B. Pearse	Foochow *
Actæon (survg)	frigate	26	160		Robt. Jenkins	Shanghai †
Adventure	st-transport	6	118	406	Lacy	Whampoa
Algerine (85)	gun boat	3	40	80	Lieut. Wm. Arthur	Canton
Alligator (powder-ship)	ship					Hongkong
Amethyst	frigate	26	230		Sidney Grenfell	Canton
Assistance	steamer	6	118	400	W. A. J. Heath	Hongkong
Banterer (79)	gun boat	3	37	60	Lieut John Jenkins	Foochow
Belleisle	hospital ship	8	240		J. R. Rodd	Hongkong
Bittern (Tender to Tribune)	sloop					Canton
Bustard (92)	gun boat	2	37	60	Lieut F. W. Hallowes	Hongkong
Calcutta	flag ship	84	720		Rear Adm: Sir M. Seymour, K.C.B. Wm. K. Hall, C.B.	Hongkong
Cambrian	frigate	40	350		J. J. McCleverty, C.B.	Whampoa
Camilla	sloop	16	130		G. T. Colvile	Canton
Clown (72)	gun boat	3	37	40	Lieut W. Lee	Canton
Cormorant	sc st gun vessel	6	91	200	Thos. Saumarez	Canton
Coromandel (Tender to Calcutta)	st vessel	5	60	150	Lieut S. Douglas	Hongkong
Cruiser	sc st sloop	17	165	60	John Bythesea	Japan ‡
Dove (96) (Tender to Actæon)	gun boat	3	37	60	Lieut C. J. Bullock	Shanghai
Drake (97)	do	3	37	40	Lieut C. J. Balfour	Canton
Elk	sloop	12	125		H. Campion	Amoy §
Esk	sc st corvette	21	240	250	Sir Robt. J. Le M. McClure, Kt	Canton
Firm (81)	gun boat	3	37	60	B G. W. Nicolas	Japan
Forester (87)	do	3	37	60	Lieut Arthur J. Innes	Canton
Furious	pad-whl st frig	16	220	400	Sherard Osborn, C.B.	Shanghai ‖
Fury	pad-whl st sl	6	165	515	C. T. Leckie	Hongkong
Haughty (89)	gun boat	2	37	60	Lieut G. D. Broad	Hongkong
Hercules	hospital	10	25		Dr. Burn	Hongkong
Hesper (store-ship)	sc st ship	4	54	120	Jabez Loane, Master Commanding	Hongkong
Highflyer	sc st corvette	21	240	250	Chas. F. A. Shadwell, C.B	Shanghai
Hornet	sc st sloop	17	160	60	Rt. Hon'ble Viscount Gilford	Canton
Inflexible	pad-whl st sl	6	165	378	G. A. C. Brooker	Hongkong
Janus (76)	gun boat	3	37	40	Lieut H. P. Knevitt	Canton
Kestrel (69)	do	3	37	40	Lieut W. H. Rason	Hongkong
Lee (82)	do	3	40	80	Lieut Wm. Graham	Japan **
Leven (84)	do	3	40	80	Lieut Joseph S. Hudson	Canton
Magicienne	pad-whl st frig	16	220	400	N. Vansittart	Hongkong
Melville (Hospital)	hospital ship					Hongkong
Minden	store ship					
Nimrod	sc st gun vessel	6	110	180	G. P. Mends	Hongkong
Opossum (94)	gun boat	3	37	60	W. H. Jones	Shanghai
Plover (86)	gun boat	3	37	60	Lieut Robert J. Wynniatt	Canton
Princess Charlotte	barrack ship	12	75		Henry G. Thomsett, Master Com'd.ng	Hongkong
Retribution	pad-whl st frig	28	300	400	Charles Barker	Japan **
Sampson	pad-whl st frig	6	200	467	Geo. S. Hand	Hongkong ††
Sans-Pareil	sc st ship	70	640	400	J. P. Slight, Acting Captain	Canton
Slaney (83)	gun boat	5	40	80	Lieut Anthony H. Hoskins	Canton
Starling (93)	do	3	37	60	Lieut Arthur J. Villiers	Canton
Staunch (91)	do	3	37	60	Lieut Leveson Wildman	Canton
Surprise	sc st vessel	6	91	200	Saml. G. Cresswell	Hongkong ‡‡
Tribune	sc st frigate	31	340	300	Harry E. Edgell	Whampoa
Volcano (Factory)	pad-whl st vesl	3	51	140	J. M. Hockley, Master Commanding	Hongkong
Watchful (75)	gun boat	3	37	40	Lieut James A. Whitshed	Canton
Woodcock (73)	do	3	37	40	Lieut Edwin J. Pollard	Canton
French.						
Alarme	steamer	..				
Avalanche	gun boat	6			Lafond	
Audacieuse	frigate	50			Vrignaud	
Capricieuse	corvette	32			d'Abboville	
Catinat	steamer	12				
Dordogne	do	..				
Dragonne	gun boat	6			Brou	
Durance	steamer	12			Trébuchet	
Fusée	gun boat	6			de Carpégna	
Gironde	st-transport	..			Jaurizuibery	
La Place	steamer	..			Kerjegu	
Lily	do	..			Boreill	
Marceau	do	8			de Lamotte	
Mitraille	gun boat	6			Berranger	
Meurthe	steamer	12			Darès	
Némésis	frigate	50			Rear-Admiral R. de Genouilly Reynaud	
Nisus	brig	20			Thierry	
Phlégéton	steamer	8			Lévêque	
Prégent	gun boat	..			d'Osery	
Primauguet	steamer	8			Thoyon	
Sonne	steamer	..			P. J. Seuat	
American.						
Germantown	sloop	22			Page	
Minnesota	steam frigate	41	588	450	S. F. DuPont	
Mississippi	steam frigate	13	300		Wm C. Nicholson	
Powhatan	steam frigate	..			Commodore J. Tattnall Geo. F. Pearson	
Portuguese.						
Amazona	lorcha	6	90		Lieut J. E. Scarnicha	
Mondego	brig	20	120		Tavares	
Dutch.						
Medusa	steamer	18			Fabius	
Russian.						
America	steamer	6	52	150		
Askold	frigate	44			Ounkovskey	
Bijarin	steamer	..			Grevenitz	
Djuguitte	gun-boat	..			Maydell	
Manjoor	steamer	..				
Novick	steamer	..			Kuznezzeff	
Plostvarhad	gun-boat	..				
Streloet	gun-boat	..			Fedorowitch	
Voyeruoda	steamer	..			Brummer	

* Ordered to Amoy. † To proceed on surveying service to the North. ‡ Special service. § Ordered to Australia. ‖ Special service of the Earl of Elgin. ** Special service. †† Ordered to Foochow. ‡‡ Ordered to the Cape of Good Hope.

EXPORT *of* TEA *and* SILK *from* SHANGHAI, *from* 1st *July*, 1857, *to* 30th *June*, 1858.

Destination.	Black Tea. Lbs.	Green Tea Lbs.	Tea. Total Lbs.	Silk Total Bales
To UNITED STATES,	315,303	17,625,806	17,941,109	1,608
GREAT BRITAIN, *direct and Coastwise*	23,042,968	7,188,875	30,231,843	65,685*
AUSTRALIA,			852,393	
COASTWISE,	443,144	733,397	1,176,541	
CONTINENT,			497,969	98
NORTH AMERICAN COLONIES,	43,914	309,122	353,036	
SAN FRANCISCO,	83,684	42,975	126,659	
MANILA,	64,247	72,775	137,622	
Total	23,993,260	25,972,950	51,317,172	67,391

* Includes 6,478 bales Thrown, 361 Coarse, and 566 Waste.

EXPORT *of* TEA *and* SILK *from* SHANGHAI *to* GREAT BRITAIN, *(direct)*,

From 1st *July*, 1858.

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	*Black Tea*	*Green Tea*	Tea *Total Pounds*	Silk *Total Bales*
Aug 7	Mirage	716	London	453,904	256,841	710,745	579

EXPORT *of* SILK *from* SHANGHAI COASTWISE,

From 1st *July*, 1858, *to dates.*

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	Silk *Total Bales*
July 15	Formosa, str.,	750	Hongkong	1,276
Aug 2	Aden, str.,	812	do	2,031
.. 15	Yang-tze, str.,	700	do	860
.. 15	Chusan, str.,	700	do	2,699
Sept 2	Yang-tze, str.,	700	do	72

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